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WHITHER COLLEGE YOUTHS?

It is a severe indictment which the author draws against the present-day student world. It is a world where girls do not walk but sail, or float or skate or run in the college corridors; where boys, in the intervals of running after them gulp down ready-made "notes"; where teachers are more interested in examinerships than in teaching; and where mediocrity reigns supreme!

"Today, our colleges instead of being centres of creative activity have become sluggish, stagnant pools, repositories of dross. And neither the students nor the teachers seem to mind this degeneracy."

The author nevertheless reveals a keen and sympathetic insight into the diverse problems which face our young generation, to whom we commend this article.

By Pe-Wy-Ge

It is not as if I intend herein to take up the cudgels against the general student world, or against that alone, because for one thing I like it heartily, and for the other the malaise in that body is only a part of the general scheme of transition, despair and frustration which we witness today. College life breathes new vitality into an otherwise dull existence; gives it new meaning; leads to greater understanding and mutual sympathy. The clash of ideas and their ultimate blending prepare a new youthful approach to life and its problems. Who said there are no pleasing phenomena within the four walls of such an ideal educational institution? Speed, energy, rippling laughter, musical notes are all to be found here. The spectacle of a modern college girl at the driving wheel of a car is a refreshing—if also amusing—one. Poetry in motion, I call it!

A NOTE OF WARNING

But too often we see not the clash of ideas, but rather a conflict between ideals and actualities. To-day, our colleges instead of being centres of creative activity have become sluggish, stagnant ponds, repositories of much dross. And neither the students nor the teachers seem to mind this degeneracy. I therefore approach the problem in a sympathetic and constructive manner, and desire to sound a note of warning rather than to attack spitefully. I am after all a part of the great machine itself.

One agrees that youth must have its fair share of enjoyment and mirth. No sensible person would deny the students or the youthful elders too the satisfaction of fine dresses or attire, a few cinema shows, games, jollity, uproarious laughter, frank commonsense and much independence of thought and action. They have their separate, budding personalities which must be catered for and developed. But, surely, the time has come to pause and to reflect, when instead of reasonable fun, understandable frivolity, we are assailed by the doings of an unresponsive generation.

Tradition, promise, ambition do not signify anything to the majority of our present-day collegians. They are content to drift led by others, harping on dead theories, blind worshippers of dogmas. Here are best illustrated the fierce emotionalism and intense passions of an unorganised and motley crowd. Slogans and catchwords take them in, and they have long ceased to be beings with minds. Glaring negations of "the oft-emphasised rationality of man"! Liberty has been confused with license, and individualism has degenerated into stark disobedience and disrespect. There are no values of life to be considered! A faithless, cynical, unprincipled multitude, one doubts their capacity of proving to be real, good countrymen even.

How many, from amongst them, have been really constructive and illustrious during times of political crisis? Mere obedience to the dictates of leaders would not lead them anywhere at all! For, they never reflect or meditate, nor decide upon personal, novel or better methods. Hero-worship has subdued the heroic within us. The art of propaganda has naturally been instrumental in capturing these 'raw' minds. Real, serious students of political philosophy or of practice are very rare indeed!

CULT OF MEDIOCRITY

The cult of mediocrity is getting rooted very deep within us. Some of our budding politicians in the Colleges are themselves third rate and also desire to pull down others to their own level. Brilliance is underrated and envied, and all-round development is pooh-poohed. The top ones are dubbed as "mere scholars" as if it were a crime or a dishonour to lead others in every possible, justifiable field of activity! Where are our intellectual and physical giants of old?.....where the succession of illustrious men and women formerly emerging out of these institutions? They have got converted into dwarfish personalities, pygmies! They do not even understand broad jokes, not to speak of the subtler ones.

Morality has been largely subdued to pleasure. It is fashionable, this day, to strut about in a coaxing or tantalizing manner. I do not look askance at girls and boys mixing together in frank camaraderie and sharing the joys and sorrows of life together. Greater understanding can come that way. This is not a tirade against co-education. For, very often repression leads to evil results and contrarily, much good has come out of free association and interchange of ideas. At least it is a sign of equality!

"COLLEGE HEROINES"

What I definitely object to is Indian girls smoking or drinking, or jostling against boys and similar scenes. Our college heroines are very sportive! They never walk; they simply sail, or float, or skate or run, in the College corridors. Our men students find it particularly challenging to smoke before the teachers. Chivalry and decency have all gone overboard. Jeers, hoots, uncivil remarks, copper pieces, "aeroplanes" always descend down upon girls engaging in, say, a dramatic piece or in music. What do these boys take the colleges to be I wonder?.... Institutions for parading new fashions, groves of romance, Romeos' haunts? After all, there are certain very essential moralities to be observed, if our social structure is not to decay and collapse as in other climes and countries!

HOWLERS

At least half the academic year is wasted by most of our students today! How do they spend this time actually? Do they think about Indian politics? Painting, poetry, music, debate, journalism, household work, self-education, hobbies for that matter do these things interest them? The majority to-day are busier queuing up for cinema shows and about the Mahalaxmi races! They have never read their books, nor do they know how to express their thoughts correctly. With such alarming results!.... I reproduce here below some of the howlers perpetrated by our young friends....

(1) Marathon was a Chinese traveller who visited India.

(2) At last Babylon invaded China (when?) and defeated him.

(3) The Hanging Gardens (of Babylon) are those in which we feel like hang when we go up.

(4) The ministers are merely statues for shouting only.

(5) The state is an agency for making rules; not exactly rules but some such thing.

(6) The Governor-General is absolutely supreme in matters which affect his discharge.

(7) The Bullish Yolk of Britain.

(8) The woollen industry in England in those days depended on goats.

(9) Before 1760, ...electricity..

Instances can be multiplied manyfold, but anyone of the readers would have at once made out the depths of ignorance into which the students have fallen, from the above illustrations alone.

There are undoubtedly a few good students this day, as in old times and they are fairly high up, but even from them no one ever reaches out to the level attained by old-time 'masters' or geniuses. The practice of intelligent memorization, not cramming, has been given up altogether and either superfluous details imperfectly arranged or very funny mistakes are met with. Some answers are terrific in the sense that they have discovered non-existing things. The great defect even with the better students is that they do not develop their power of expression and presentation of material. This deficiency might easily be corrected by considerable writing practice at home or in the library. Taking down notes wherever necessary—either from the lectures or from extra books read—is a helpful method, especially in these days of book-shortage. I do not believe in spoonfeeding the students through "dictation" of notes. Some amount of intelligence or cleverness must be taken for granted—or at least it must be positively encouraged.

Reference to original authorities or standard works, some amount of selective reading besides the prescribed texts, is thus definitely recommended, not haphazard reading up, but selective reading of choice books, taking down new points or good sentences, and then trying to imitate and develop upon the style and ideas of the authors. Poetry would thus presuppose memorability and history must be understood to mean a study of the continuous process of human charge

What gladdens the really critical examiner is an intelligent answer, presented in an original manner. After all, most of the average students draw from the same books. Where does the difference in marks arise from? Through originality! Such an independence of thought and writing can be achieved only if all the handbooks, 'notes' and 'guides'—those short-cuts to success—which have proved to be the bane of students, are sent straight to the W.P.B. For they cramp students' individuality. And even the quality of the material therein is much below the necessary standard!

Our students conscious or otherwise are still learning up to be clerks or at best to work in the rationing office. Ladies too often look upon college education as an avenue to marriage only. I mean to say, for some of them reading and learning seem to be a side-business, a secondary occupation. Those gentlemen, well-off at home, while away their time because they are not worrying about their livelihood. But who prevents them from being at least constructive? Why set a bad example to others?

One agrees that our syllabuses may not be—are not—the best possible, that there is too much of bookish knowledge and sheer orthodoxy in our educational system, that our education, to-day has a western bias, but even the present system can be used to great advantage if there is the necessary willingness. And what do they know even about the pure pristine form of Indian culture? Such knowledge is derided and looked down upon as "old-fashioned". Once, a student asked me, "Is there any good in our Society? Should we not destroy it and kill all the old people?" I had to argue for a full hour with this very enthusiastic gentleman.

What can even the well-meaning teacher do under these circumstances? If a well-prepared, logical, comprehensive lecture, well-delivered, does not carry any sense to the students; if periodical "tests" do not encourage and instruct them; if even the greatest amount of individual attention and separate guidance do not help them, what will? Possibly, there ought to be "tutorials", and a larger, less overworked staff! College education must be rescued from the position of being mass-production. But will the students willingly agree even to that?

If our teachers show greater enthusiasm and love towards their profession and for their wards, if they are not merely complacent, but progressive, ambitious, and questioning for learning, if at least in the early stages they are paid better and thus prevented from looking elsewhere for emoluments, if they are saved too frequent transfers which disorganise their work, if they in their turn cast off some of their stiffness, and cease to fear the consequences of honest and free speech, much good might be achieved. These are not visionary utterances but realizable practicabilities.

TWIN TENDENCIES?

Above all, those twin tendencies of expecting either too much or too little from the students must definitely be given up. The former leads to mere "delivering" of lectures without a thought to the grasping faculties of the audience, and the latter, having underrated intelligence, ends in boredom. These deficiencies have to be swept clean away.

But the students have their duties and responsibilities also. They cannot forget that they have to show solid returns for instruction imparted, and that it is sheer madness to look upon teachers as enemies or "of the opposition." The teachers exist to help the students on, and the students in return have to show at least a decent amount of respect, obedience and discipline. The profession of a teacher I conceive to be a noble mission. And unless the teachers are instruments of promoting harmony and learning; till the time their wards become receptive, orderly and energetic; till, in short, affectionate interest is reciprocated by reverential love the rot in our modern educational system, I am afraid, can never be stopped.

A DOCTOR'S LAMENT

My worthy boss is oft so cross
That though he does his best,
There 's e'er a crop in his workshop
Of meaningless unrest.

When put to test his very best
Shows twenty holes, in sooth.
But where 's the rat who 'll bell the cat,
And tell the boss the truth?

But once a doc gave him a shock.
"Sir, 'tis physiology
Which you must learn, nor either spurn
To woo psychology."

The Boss retorted, "Send report
How best to start the dance."
The doc he thought, at last he h'd got
A life-time's long-wished chance.

From night to night, and that, despite
A tiring full day's inning,
He ceaseless worked, and nothing shirked;
Now he was bent on winning.

With patient toil and hopes on boil,
He worked on work worth doing;
But found at last, as oft in past,
There was nothing brewing.

O, doc, you fool, go back to school
To study boss, his ways;
Though docs may whine, big bosses shine
'Mongst endless files in trays.

And when the boss again feels cross
That files are running short,
He'll ask the doc, "Please from your stock
Send me one more report."

H. P. D.

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Congress Challenge To Frontier Ministry

The tribal belt between the N.W.F.P. and the Durand Line, is unusually quiet. The tumult and wars which were a normal feature of India's North-West Frontier, have shifted to our North-East Frontier and beyond.

Perhaps the Political Officers have been asked to hold their hands, because the World War No. 2 is on. Attempts to drive roads into the tribal territory, have ceased, and a halt has been cried to other civilizing ventures. This attitude of the tribes has exploded the theory that the difficulty of the Government of India is the tribesman's opportunity. Force has failed to solve the problem of the tribal belt. The problem is mainly economic, to which very little attention has been paid so far.

We must cry a halt to these costly and mad expansionist ventures into the tribal area. The National Government of the future will have to adopt altogether different methods. We must invest, what we have so far been spending on expeditions into this area, in more humane and civilizing projects. Give the transborder Pathan the education which he sorely needs, improve the irrigation system, settle him on the land, develop and organise his cottage industries, and above all give him decent permanent employment. The unemployment in the tribal area, is often at the back of most of the troubles which we have in that area.

Turn Of The Tide

Inside the N.W.F.P. very interesting developments are taking place in common with the rest of India, the Khudai Khidmatgars were involved in the All-India struggle which had been forced on the Congress in August 1942. Ten Congress M.L.A.'s were arrested and have been in detention since. Only recently, as a result of the pressure of public opinion, five of them were released. But five Congress M.L.A.'s are still behind the prison bars, without a trial. While the Congress was thus involved in struggle, the Muslim League worked furiously amongst the unattached members, and held out before them prospects of jobs as Ministers or Parliamentary Secretaries. It was an evil day, indeed, for the Muslim League, when their High Command succumbed to the temptation of forming a Ministry in the province. The Frontier Assembly consists of 50 members. With 10 Congress M. L. A.'s safely tucked away in jail, the Muslim League assumed office. With 5 Ministers, 5 Parliamentary Secretaries, a Speaker and his Deputy 12 M.L.A.'s in all found employment in a small deficit province.

Corruption In Food Control

Then came the turn of the tide. The Ministry, which is a minority Ministry, soon found itself in difficulties. The only piece of Legislation to its credit is the trebling of the pay of the Ministers and their Parliamentary Secretaries. The Ministers are constantly threatened by their own supporters, and are ever on the look out to win Opposition members. They bungled in their handling of the food problem, and a degree of corruption has crept into the public services and the food control department, the like of which has never been witnessed before. The Ministry stands thoroughly discredited, and those who at one time zealously supported it are now eagerly working for its defeat.

Congress Challenge Not Accepted

They simply refuse to release the Congress members who are in Haripur jail. They have refused to call the autumn session of the Assembly, which has been a normal feature of parliamentary life here ever since the introduction of the Reforms in 1932. This they did after 20 Opposition members had sent in a motion of no-confidence in the Ministry. The Congress Opposition promised to produce two more signatures of M. L. A.'s to the motion, if only the Ministry would call a session, and face the House. The session has not been called on the plea of lack of official business. Even without the five members now in jail, the Congress Party has challenged the Ministry. But the session is not likely to be called before March 1945 when the budget will be introduced and when there is bound to be a trial of strength.

The position has been admirably summed up by the Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Party to the Governor in the following words: "The present strength of the House is 43, as one out of 50 members is the Speaker, five members of our party are in jail, and another is out of the Province. Out of these, 20 have already signed the No-confidence Motion, of the remaining 23 I have already informed the Chief Minister that I can produce a motion of No-confidence signed by two more members. It means that the strength of the Opposition will be 22 as against 21 in a House of 43 or 23 against 21 in a house of 49, the 50th being the Speaker." The reply of the Governor means in simple language that the Ministry has no desire of calling the House or of releasing the five Congress M.L.A.'s in jail.

Two Months' Respite

The Muslim League since 1937 has concentrated all its energies on capturing this predominantly Muslim province. How could the League make good its claim as the only representative organisation of Muslims, if this province was left outside its fold? After the 1942 happening the British were also anxious to impress America that the Indian Muslims were outside the Congress organisation. Hence the necessity of terminating the Section 93 regime in this province, and the setting up of a Muslim League Ministry. Two out of four Muslim Ministers joined the League only when the League was about to assume office.

With this background the statements of Frontier League Ministers published in the "Dawn", New Delhi, make strange reading indeed. The Premier had the audacity to claim that his Ministry was as firm as a rock. This statement was meant for Muslims outside the province because the Frontier Muslims know only too well what it means. In view of their studied refusal to call the winter session, to face a vote of no-confidence, or to release the five Congress M.L.A.'s now in detention this declaration of the League Premier sounds very hollow indeed.

It is a well-known fact that the League Ministers had been summoned to Delhi to explain their conduct to the Qaid-i-Azam. Informed circles believe that certain League members had made serious allegations against the Ministry. The Ministers got away by promising to behave and have been granted two months' respite by their chief. After the events in the Punjab and Sind it was, perhaps, though inadvisable to provoke further trouble in N.W.F.P.

Congress Enrolment

The Congress organisation is busy enrolling members and Khudai Khidmatgar volunteers. The popular opinion even in towns has veered towards the Congress and people remember with gratitude the time when the Congress was in office in the Province. Corruption had been then completely eradicated from the public services, as a result of the energetic drive of the Congress Premier, Dr. Khan Sahib. The League assumed office and made profuse promises of an Islamic Government to the people. The people now know to their cost what it means in actual practice. The Muslim masses stand disillusioned and are longing for the day when they will be rid of this nightmare which afflicts their province.

It is a well-known fact that the Ministry could neither come into power nor retain it for a single day without the co-operation of the British authorities. Congress workers are very much alive to the turn events have taken. The detention of "Badshah Khan", i.e., Abdul Ghaffar Khan, is bitterly resented by the people. The only way out is to organise and hit hard when the time comes.

By Abdul Qaiyum, M.L.A.

In this striking article Mr. Qaiyum, Deputy Leader of the Congress Assembly Party, analyses present party position in the Frontier legislature and exposes the hollowness of the claim of the League to govern the province. "The Muslim masses", concludes the author, "stand disillusioned and are longing for the day when they will be rid of this nightmare."

BATTLE DRESS

TODAY the nation is in uniform — dungarees and battle dress for the fighting services, standard cloth for civilians. Yet though the gay colours, the frills and flounces of peace have temporarily gone, our war-time clothes still bear equal evidence of the work of the chemist. The raw textile fibres must still be cleansed, then treated with oils specially selected for each type of fibre. Otherwise they would be torn to shreds by the complicated machinery through which they must pass. And they must still be dyed and finished. This finishing or final dressing of wool, rayon or cotton is possibly even more important for battle dress than for peace-time clothes. Chemicals in huge quantities are still required by the textile industries of India. The processes devised and controlled by the chemist continue to work at high pressure. But many raw materials on which these formerly depended are no longer available. Extra effort must be made in the research laboratories to discover and develop fresh methods or materials. Out of this necessity will emerge not only the substitutes necessitated by war conditions but entirely new products, having novel properties which will ensure them a place in the post-war world. It is the chemist's privilege that in attempting to solve the problems of Today he frequently discovers a key to Tomorrow.

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JAPAN'S 'KEN SUZUKI' DIGS IN

Life Under The Rising Sun To-day

By MARK GAYN

From a mass of information emerges the answers to some of the urgent questions on Japan. What really goes on inside Japan? What do the Japanese eat and drink? What do they say, hear and read? What do they fear and hope for?

From this information emerges a picture of Ken Suzuki—the average Japanese, the John Doe of Japan—whom we must beat to win this war.

To Ken Suzuki, this is "Senso daisannen soin sento haichie"—"Total mobilization of the people to their battle stations in the third year of victory in the war." Behind this wordy slogan is a cheerless life in which hope is set against fear in precarious balance.

For total mobilization, life's basic comforts have been pruned with a harsh hand. Ken Suzuki today works harder, rests less, earns more than ever in his life. But his new income does him little good; the store shelves are bare. The black market, says a Soviet reporter, is "in full bloom."

Those who do not buy in the black market pour their savings into luxury goods. On Tokyo's Ginza, Japan's Great White Way, the stores do a land-rush business in rare paintings, No-dance masks, 1000-yen vases. "The prices," says a Tokyo newscaster, "are staggering, but this doesn't keep the people from buying anything."

Japanese Ration Halved

But people who spend 1000 yen for a rare vase look ragged. All they wear is rationed and the ration was halved last spring. Today, people up to thirty years of age get an annual ration of fifty points, and those above thirty years only forty points. What this means to Mrs. Suzuki, for instance, can be gleaned from the fact that her cotton dress costs thirty points.

All other comforts are going overboard. Airplane Czar Saburo Endo, in a bitter outburst, demands the end of the use of metal articles, permanent waves, cosmetics, tobacco, jewelry and pressed pants—"a waste of time and labour." "Clothes", he declares, "only need to keep us warm; therefore, anything should do."

Because electric power is short, smaller and fewer bulbs are used.

Ninety per cent of all book and magazine publishers have been "voluntarily voted out of business" by the Publishers' Association—of 1775 on January first, only 172 remain today. The number of technical magazines has been reduced from 1,391 to 69.

Lack Of Food

Ken Suzuki's greatest hardship is lack of food. **Rice is no longer imported** from South Asia, for ships are needed urgently to haul armed men and the sinews of war. In a country which never grew enough rice to fill its dinner bowls, the cry now is "self-sufficiency." This is being achieved mainly by a steady drop in the rice ration. Last year it was nearly 500 grams a day. Today it is only 330—or roughly three quarters of a pound.

For two years now, Japan's rice crop has been below average. Coupled with the cessation of rice imports, this has made for an annual deficit of more than 5,000,000 tons. Anxiously, the government seeks to raise the production of sweet potatoes, eggplant, pumpkins, a wider use of wheat, of which there is a fair stock. But Suzuki resists substitutes. He must have his rice, as John Doe must have his daily bread.

Fish has been rationed. But the distribution machinery, controlled by the notoriously corrupt local police, creaks. Sometimes a week and more passes before fish is available. The only non-rationed major food staples are salt and sweet potatoes.

Both rationed and unrationed supplies are allotted to each store. Once the quota is sold out, the customers in queues become restive, quarrel, fight. In a futile gesture, the police sponsor a movement for "greater courtesy" among store-keepers, and hold contests to find the shoemaker, grocer and fishmonger with the most civil tongue in his head. But only fuller store shelves would really help—that the police cannot supply.

While the rice bowl grows emptier, the official pleas to cheer up, to cease grumbling, to tighten belts grow louder.

Tokyo newspapers disclose that one out of every four youths reporting for war work is tubercular. An official informs the Diet of "the highest degree of tuberculosis contraction" among communications workers. In Tokyo, the city fathers set up sixteen rice-porridge stations—"plenty of fish and vegetables"—to give industrial workers at least one nutritious meal a day.

Spartan Life Proves Too Much

Army minds meet the problem in their own way. Instead of healthful food, they counsel mountain climbing—to train potential mountain troops—early-morning ablutions with cold water, a Spartan made of life. Last winter, the army-sponsored cold showers and the discarding of overcoats led to a vast epidemic of colds which did not abate until the army ceased trying to make a Spartan out of Ken Suzuki.

Like every other country at war, Japan suffers from a labour famine. A careful Soviet analyst reports that Japan's industry now employs more than 2,000,000 oldsters and children below the age of twelve, more than 1,000,000 Koreans and more than 60,000 Chinese.

This summer, the Government reached the bottom of the labour pool. Forty-five thousand convicts have been put into shipbuilding, mining and munitions plants. Some 170,000 Buddhist monks and priests have been ordered to report for work—with mandatory "spiritual work" in free hours. The old system of retirement and pensions for the aged has been suspended. In addition to the 30 per cent of government officials ordered to war plants last year, 43,000 have been sent to factories this year.

Most of the universities have been closed. School children, beginning with the age of seven, have been put to work. Machinery has been moved into school buildings, and the pupils put to work where once they studied.

Many thousands of families have been broken up by the shifting of husbands to war plants far from home. So many children have been lost by disjointed families in Shimonoseki that the police began to fine parents—purchase of a Y.10 war bond for each child lost.

Scarcity Of Metals And Coal

The crisis does not stop at food and manpower. There is a grave scarcity of essential metals, of coal and electric power, of machine tools and transport facilities.

A navy spokesman recalls that the shipping shortage "was also the major problem facing Germany in World War I . . . . This finally led to her downfall." The lessons of history are clear—even in Tokyo.

But the United States air forces have changed Japan's concern over shipping to a still more anxious preoccupation with air power. Last autumn the Government shifted the A-1 priorities from ships to planes.

In selling plane production to the people, one naval officer admitted the destruction of an entire convoy by American bombers in the Bismarck Sea. Another conceded that American air power won the battles for Attu, Kwajalein and Tarawa, and has made possible American island hooping. Still another warned grimly that, in the Marshalls, "the enemy has intruded into the imperial household and was now within range of Japan's mainland."

In October of last year, the Diet passed new air-defense laws. These provided for the decentralization of government, to prevent chaos in the rest of Japan should Tokyo be destroyed or cut off; for the evacuation of unessential civilians, schools and industrial plants from key cities, for the storage and distribution of food in emergency; for the clearing of wreckage, and even for the disposal of bodies.

Evacuation Problem

Provisions were made for the housing of the city evacuees in the villages. When the villagers grumbled, a minor avalanche of press and radio abuse was directed at them. When the city residents refused to leave their homes, an imperial ordinance, which none could defy, was produced by the Government.

But when the B-29's struck southern Japan in mid-June and again in July, the people were not yet ready. The fire brigades were inefficient, the Neighbourhood Air Defense units poorly organized. After the raids on the steel center of Yawata and the great naval base of Sasebo, the Home Office was shaken up and new men were put in charge of raid defense. But no mere reshuffle could overcome the obstacles—industries bunched up in tempting targets, cities built of wood and paper, a population subject to panic.

Ken Suzuki hoped that Germany, with her "new virile strategy", would now dispose of Russia and Britain, and then join Japan in destroying the United States. Thanks to the censors, Suzuki knows little of the catastrophic defeats suffered by the Wehrmacht.

We must remember that Japan is protected by a vast oceanic belt; that she has access to strategic riches; that the closer we come to her shores, the harder becomes our task.

However, with all this in her favour, Japan is caught fast in the quicksands of a crisis. Her people are weary and underfed; her industries are short of many essential supplies; her shipping cannot satisfy her vast industrial and physical hunger. Today, we are closer to Japan than anyone would have thought possible two years ago. The Japanese have fought with skill and fanatical stubbornness, but they have always lost. Our admirals have outthought theirs, and our fighting men have outfought theirs: our men and women of the industrial army have left theirs far behind.—

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A Birthday Tribute

JAMSHED MEHTA—MAKER OF MODERN KARACHI

By G. M.

"Your Excellency, your government has played a dirty trick on our Municipality", he said, with glistening eyes and his face glowing with righteous wrath, no sooner was he ushered into the presence of the potentate of the province one morning at Poona.

Sir George Lloyd, that cousin-in-spirit of Churchill, was rather startled. So he looked up from the sheaf of important official papers, lying on the table in front of him, and surveyed the stranger from head to foot.

There stood before him a Parsi wearing all white and his countenance beaming with burning sincerity. He was erect in his bearing and he looked, every inch, a standard-bearer of simple but severe integrity.

His Excellency was at once impressed with the disarming directness of the visitor and straightaway he asked him to take a chair and tell him what the whole affair was that had brought him post-haste all the way from the far-off North-West.

Seating himself across the table the visitor placed before Sir George all the pertinent documents and correspondence that had been exchanged between the Bombay Government and the Municipality of which he was the head. The Governor glanced through them and was fully convinced of the fact that justice had not been done to the appellant. Immediately he sent for his secretary and instructed him to convene an emergent meeting of the members of his Cabinet. The original decision of the latter was subsequently reversed and the visitor of the morning returned to his constituency with the packet of good news, tucked under his armpit

The visitor was Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanjee Mehta—one of the most illustrious, altruistic ex-Mayors of the premier Municipal Corporation in Sind,—who to-day enters on the sixtieth year of his life. He is popularly called "the maker of modern Karachi". And how true this title is, is borne out by the bouquets of compliments thrown at him by the representatives of all classes and communities, from Gandhiji and Governor-General, on the one hand to the school-going children of Karachi who bless him for having provided them with playgrounds, parks and other allied places of recreation.

Mr. Jamshed is one of those persons whose love for mankind or motherland assumes the pragmatical aspect of hour-to-hour civic service. This is the reason why till this day he is reluctant to leave the city of his birth and take any active part in the large-scale activities of the nation. He is a watcher of the starry skies, so far as orchestral idealism is concerned, but a worker in the street, which links up his own house with that of his neighbour. His routine, for now over thirty years, has been a ringing response to the challeging call of the ages, 'Am I my brother's keeper?"

It may be that he has been able to cultivate such a heightened and holy consciousness and implement it in the shape of a self-dedicated life, because he has been free,—thanks to good fortune and his gracious, godly father,—from the irksome exigency of earning his daily bread. But the basic cause of his consecration to the service of his fellow creatures is spiritual. For, it was quite early in his present incarnation that he "recollected" the truth of the Fatherhood of God being the obverse of that of the Brotherhood of Man.

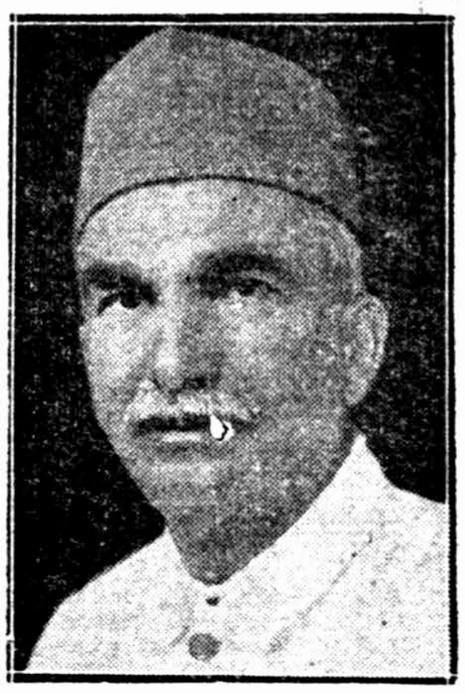
By temperament and by taste Mr. Jamshed is an inmate of a hermitage in ancient India. For, if there is one special sort of "heresy", which he has always fought warrior-wise to destroy in his own self, it is the "heresy of separateness." And this is the secret of his feeling at home and happy in every environment; in the dazzling drawing-rooms of the rich and in the poverty-proclaiming slums; in the stiff, starched, suffocating atmosphere of the Secretariat and in the free, fragrantly fresh aura of a youth club in the hall of the hymn-singing church and in the silence chamber of the cloistered contemplatives. He is, in short, cosmopolitan in spirit, catholic in sympathies, consummate in the skill of serving his fellowmen.

All this is, not in the least any exaggeration. The very pavements of Karachi today are eloquent of the vision and work of Mr. Jamshed. The beautiful layout of the town; the network of maternity homes and creches; the string of primary schools, the clean streets, spacious sites and centres in congested, crowded localities; the group of institutions that aim at alleviating the privations and pain of the sufferer: the bands of young men and women,—drawn from all castes and creeds—whom he has imbued, by personal example, with the aspiration to be useful to humanity,—these are but patent proofs of his spiritual ethos, sterling idealism, and sincere, ceaseless and selfless efforts. As, on one occasion, a wit observed, "Mr. Jamshed may be a bachelor, but he is wedded to the well-being of the citizens of Karachi."

The clue to his cosmopolitan sympathies and service lies in his love-filled approach and attitude to the sorrow-stricken,—an attitude which enables him to record with the rapidity of a seismograph, whenever a cry of pain reaches his ears, and to say, "some mother's child is in trouble; so let me hasten forthwith to his side." And in this ever-ready response, he has sacrificed his everything, possessions, passions and proclivities. For he follows only one ritual and religion; namely, how to make others happy.

Mr Jamshed therefore, scatters sunshine wherever he goes. His technique for doing this is to look upon every one as a human being, rather than as a mere pin in the world-machine, and thus assure him of his inherent equality, irrespective of the trapping of position, purse and parish. In this respect he often acts with the warm-hearted humanity of Haroun-al-Rashid whom he has followed also in the art of rendering relief incognito.

There is no doubt, then, that when the history of Local Self-government in India comes to be written by a future historian Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanjee Mehta will be accorded, in the temple of tribute, a niche, close to the one, at present occupied by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta,—that dynamic, democratic, first citizen and servant of the city of Bombay.



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TOKYO: Third Largest City In World

Tokyo, third largest city in the world, capital of the Japanese empire, headquarters of its industry, commerce and finance, is situated at the head of Tokyo Bay, midway of the length of Japan's main island, Honshu. Lying in the midst of the extensive Kwanto Plain, the city itself is built upon more than 100 hills, varying in height from 50 to 130 feet. Greater Tokyo was created in 1932 when some five suburban towns and 82 villages were absorbed by the municipality, doubling its area to 220 square miles and raising its population to nearly 7,000,000. Tokyo harbour is too shallow to admit large vessels; Yokohama, 18 miles to the west, is Tokyo's commercial port, and Yokosuka its naval port.

Tokyo has been the capital less than 80 years. Until the end of the 16th century it was an unimportant little group of villages called Yedo. When in 1603 the Shogun family of Tokugawa came into power, its feudal castle at Yedo became the unofficial capital. The Emperor lives in seclusion at the spiritual capital of Kyoto, while the Shoguns ruled the country and exacted allegiance from the people.

After a Portuguese navigator touched at the country in 1542, political, commercial and religious contacts with the Western world began to develop. The feudal Shoguns, fearing loss of their absolute power, decided to cut the country off from the rest of the world. In 1624 it became a capital offence for a Japanese to leave the country or for a foreigner to enter. Only the Dutch were allowed a small degree of commercial exchange, subject to supervision. For over two and a half centuries Japan remained isolated, until Commodore Matthew Perry of the U. S. Navy sailed into Tokyo Bay and persuaded the government to admit foreign trade. Within a few years the Shogun was forced to restore power to the Emperor. The new capital was established at Yedo, renamed Tokyo.

Tokyo is geographically unfortunate. It is subject to blightingly hot summers, bitterly cold winters. Typhoons are not infrequent. The whole of the island chain is volcanic; even the sacred mountain, Fujiyama, worshipped yearly by thousands of white-robed pilgrims, although quiescent, is not extinct. Japan's earthquakes average four daily, most of which cannot be felt. In cycles of six or seven years severe earthquakes occur. In 1923 more than a third of the city was destroyed by earthquake and fire.

Social Organization

Divided according to its elevation into the Yamanote or hillside district, and the Shita-machi, or low-lying region, the city is intersected by the Sumida River and its many tributary canals. The social organization of the city follows the topography—the wealthy on the hills, the middle class on the slopes, and in the hollows the masses. The main thoroughfares are broad and paved; off them the streets become alleys or flights of stone steps. There are acres of weather-worn match-box houses where the workers live. The tiny homes, of bamboo, clay, wood and tile are draughty in winter, and in summer the families swelter. The most expensive houses boast a solitary electric light swinging from a cord in atch room, and in the kitchen a two-burner stove and iron sink with running water. Central heating and plumbing are found only in the central portion of the city, in a few "foreign" apartments and office buildings. The wealthy citizens flee from the summer's heat to the Hakone district, where villas are set amid mountain lakes and hot springs.

Many parks, landscaped in the minutely elaborate style of the country, furnish breathing space for the population. Among the largest are Shiba and Ueno, the latter including the Imperial Museum, Imperial Library and Zoological Gardens. Asakusa in pre-war days housed a permanent fair. Hibiya Park is a mixture of European and Japanese landscape art, the scene of mass meetings where as many as 50,000 citizens gather to listen to political speeches.

Near the center of the city, on an eminence surrounded by neat and Medieval castle wall, stands the Imperial Palace, built on the site of the old castle of Yedo. Since no one must look down on the Emperor there are no high buildings near the palace.

Few Modern Building

Fewer than 2,000 buildings in Tokyo are of modern steel and concrete construction. Four of these are government buildings—the Metropolitan Police headquarters, the Ministry of the Interior, the Post Office and the Treasury Department. The most "Westernized" thing in Japan is the Tokyo transportation system—buses, 126 miles of trolleys, 25 miles of subway and 40 miles of elevated that circle and bisect the city.

The "Broadway" of Tokyo is the Ginza, a broad street shadowed by overhead wires. On this street face most of the modern shops. Nearby is the Imperial Hotel, designed by the American architect Frank Lloyd Wright. Using a revolutionary engineering principle, he "floated" the huge building on concrete pins in the 60 feet of mud which underlay the district. The experiment passed the test when in 1923 the hotel was unharmed by the earthquake which devastated a third of the city. Official center of the country is the Nihen-bashi, the bridge from which all distances in Japan are measured. The goal of innumerable pilgrimages, especially since the beginning of the war, is the Yasukuni shrine, on the hill north of the Imperial Palace where according to Shinto belief, Japanese soldiers killed in battle became immortal warrior gods protecting the nation.

The city is divided for administration into 15 districts or 'ku' with eight more suburban districts, or 'gun.' The water supply is municipally owned. Police and fire brigades are under the command of an inspector-general. Fire is one of the most dreaded catastrophes in Tokyo arson is punishable by death. The damage done by fire in 1923 was far greater than that by the earthquake itself. Of the 74,000 deaths it has been estimated that 72,000 were due to the fire.

In the whole of Japan, Tokyo has the greatest density of population and highest production rate. In 1938 it contained over 1,000,000 buildings, 14,000 of which are moderately large factories, employing over 500,000 workers. Nearly 30,000 more were small workshops employing less than five operators. With production turned to war, the number has greatly increased. The industries include the manufacture of electrical equipment, optical goods, precision instruments, machine tools, chemical products and explosives, aircraft, engines and boilers, rubber goods, sugar, molasses, alcohol, flour, vegetable oils, cotton goods, rayons, cement, and petroleum products.

In the eastern section of Tokyo are the Oshina Steel Plant, the Asano Cement Plant, and several chemical and machine factories. In the northern section of the city, along the Sumida River, are the Asahi Machine Plant, the Arsenal, the Army Powder Plant, the Naval Powder Plant and many other machine and powder plants. In the southern part of the city, along the main railroad leading to Yokohama, are the famous Shibaura Electrical Works, the Meiji Electrical Machine Plant and several other electrical and chemical factories.

Of the industrial labour force, half are women, one-quarter are boys and girls under 20, and only one-quarter are men. Women have abandoned their traditional wide-sleeved, broad-belted kimonas for mompis (long trousers bound tightly at the ankles) as more practical for running and fire-fighting. They labour 10 to 11 hours a day, with two days off a month. Neighbourhood associations sweep the streets and school authorities, business firms and even government ministries have to do their own house-cleaning. All basic articles except sweet potatoes and salt, are rationed, and almost all are also on the black market. The entire system is administered by the police; despite the scarcity of manpower there are in Tokyo 80 separate police organisations to keep check on what is called 'dangerous thinking."—USOWI.

BIRTH OF A BLOCK-BUSTER

R.A.F.'s Three Bombs In One

By CONNERY CHAPPELL, Former News Editor of the "Sunday Dispatch"

The men who designed it have a simple name for the R.A.F.'s 12,000 lb. bomb. They call it a cocoa tin. The men who make it sometimes call it a paper bag. In the R.A.F.'s Bomber Command the Lancaster men who drop it call it a cookie, while the public calls it a block-buster. The Germans probably have a word for it, too, but it is unlikely to be quite as casual.

For the 12,000 lb. bomb is the most destructive lethal weapon ever made by man; in its great cylindrical length it packs a punch heavier than that of six flying bombs; a naval broadside flings only a fraction of its explosive (though, of course, a much greater weight of metal). Great sea battles have made history on less than the explosive which mushrooms up as a block-buster goes off; nations have changed hands on far less than hit the Gnome-Rhone works at Limoges, in France—the occasion on which the five-and-half-ton "cocoa tins" made their official debut in the communiques.

The special bomb for the special occasion, the big block-buster is in a class of its own, a thing of immense and sudden devastation, an obliteration bomb which causes whole blocks of buildings to disintegrate.

It has been produced by an evolutionary chain which started with the 250 and 500 pounders with which the R.A.F. made the first air raids of the war on the shipyards of Kiel, back in September 1939. So far it is the last link in that chain, but experts at the Ministry of Aircraft Production, in London, say that there is no reason why bomb sizes should not increase indefinitely as the power and size of bombers gets greater.

The first step towards the block-buster was the 1,000 lb. bomb, which now looks like a midget alongside the modern giants in the Royal Ordnance filling stations. There was one important difference between those early 1,000 pounders which came in soon after the war began and the smaller bombs which preceded them; their proportion of actual explosive was higher. They were built on the principle that a large bomb could be made much more destructive with a thin casing and a heavy weight of explosives, relying on the effect of blast rather than that of actual fragmentation.

So, with the first 1,000 pounders, the explosive content rose to something like 30 per cent of the total weight—which was considered high. The 1,000 pounder was followed by the 2,000 pounder—the one ton bomb. Then came the 4,000 and the 8,000 pounders. And by that time the R.A.F. was dropping a bomb whose weight consisted of roughly three-quarters explosive, and only a quarter casing.

The biggest bomb of them all has been built on that principle. Its cover is a mere shell; its weight is in its contents. Hence the names by which the workers know it.

The 4,000 pounder, the two ton bomb, was the first really big one by modern standards and it can now be said that its early specimens were not as successful as had been hoped. The problem was to get the whole charge to go off at once, so that there would be one big explosion, and not two or three smaller ones which would possibly act against each other. Experiments and trials went on all through 1940, while the Battle of Britain was being fought and won, and eventually the forerunner of the present-day block-buster was perfected.

Early the following year a team of experts led by Air Commodore Patrick Huskinson, who was blinded by bomb fragments during one of the raids on London, started experiments for the next stage—the 8,000 pounder.

It was to be built in sections, since it was thought impracticable to equip airfields with apparatus for handling complete four ton bombs, and their transport too would be immensely difficult.

So the bomb was eventually produced in two parts. For more than 12 months the 8,000 pounder held top place, but it was still not enough. Bomb men in London went back to their drawing boards and started to design a new section, to make 8,000 pounds into 12,000.

The experiments which eventually produced it took eight months. Taking the four-tonner as a starting point, the ballistics specialists proceeded to insert a centre piece, lengthening the bomb and adding two more tons to its total weight. Blown up in a static test it worked perfectly; built and dropped at an experimental station it behaved badly.

Further theorising had to be done and, as a result, a new tail piece was designed for the super-bomb; wind tunnel trials were held and proved satisfactory; scale models behaved faultlessly. Trial drops were made at a secret experimental station. Finally, in October of last year, a group of Air Ministry and M.A.P. officials watched a live drop and pronounced it perfect. Just a month later the first 12,000 pounders went thumping town on the Limoges factory where the Germans were then making tanks.

The job of making the block-buster has been given to the Black Country firm which built the first experimental 8,000 pounders two years ago, a firm which had its roots in the heart of England before the Industrial Revolution came to blacken the farmlands around the township of Birmingham two centuries back, and in the blast furnace of which stands an engine—still occasionally in use—built by James Watt, the father of the steam-engine, in 1817.

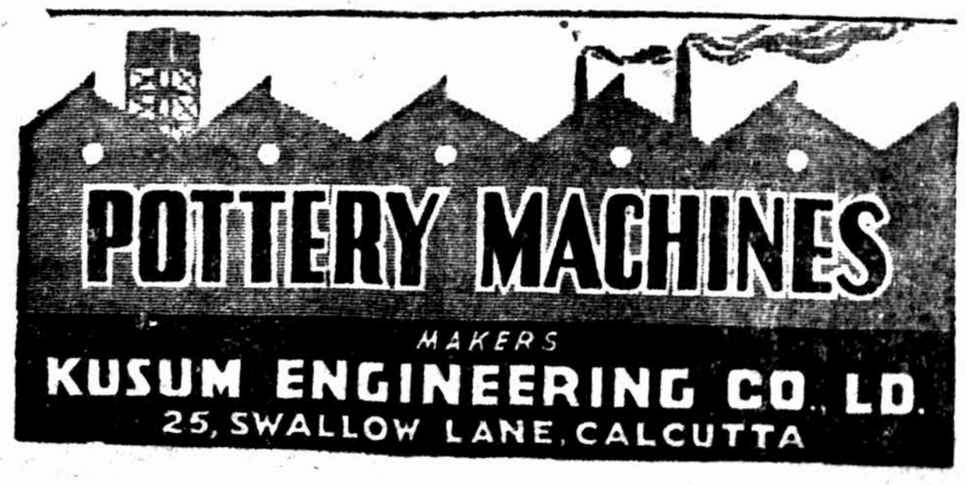
The steel for the block-buster, too, comes from the Black Country. It arrives at the assembly shops in plates, is carried overhead on cranes, and put through giant rollers which curl it round as if it were cardboard. Passing into the next shop, the bomb goes through a machine which planes and bevels its edges for the next welding stage a shop full of huge lathes and drilling machines. Then it passes out, into the shot blast room, where it is cleaned and burnished.

Meanwhile, in a third shop women assemble the fourth and last section of the bomb, the tail.

The bomb, by now, is in four sections—the tailpiece or fin, and the three explosive sections, the head, the centre section, and the end, all three capable of containing nearly 4,000 pounds of explosive charge, all three of the same length, and looking like great cauldrons, waiting to be filled.

From the blast furnaces, by rail or by lorry, the casings go off to another part of the Midlands, to one of the most remarkable factories that the war has produced, a Royal Ordnance Filling Factory which employs something like 12,000 people—and which was a smooth stretch of farm land four years ago.

In this amazing factory, or rather town—which is a story in itself—the block-buster goes through the last stage before it is taken by special train to the operational station where the Royal Air Force awaits it—for delivery to Germany.



ROOSEVELT RINGS KNELL OF ISOLATIONISM

Western Front

Allies Advance Four Miles

Contact With Main German Defences In Ardennes

SHAEF, (Paris), Jan. 6.

British and American troops hammering at the northern flank of the German salient in the Ardennes have run into the main defences and are not making much progress towards the south, writes Reuter's special correspondent.

They are now filling up the line to make uniform their four-mile advance since the attack started.

American troops have advanced 1,000 yards to the Salm River between Laroche and Saint Vith. Three miles to the south-west after taking Arbrefontaine United States armour have advanced almost a mile to reach the outskirts of Lierneux.

Further to the west in the Marche sector, British troops have gained up to 1,000 yards against heaviest resistance.

The announcement of 1,000 yards gains here and there represents an advance of about four miles all along the 21-mile front since the new Allied attacks began.

The situation is unchanged on the southern flank. The Americans are meeting stubborn resistance and counter-attacks. The Germans are harassing Saarlalbe and Saarunion with heavy artillery fire.—Reuter.

Today's Shaef "communique" adds: In the Lower Vosges mountains, an enemy's attempt to enlarge his salient south-east of Bitche was frustrated in a day of hard fighting. Enemy elements which infiltrated southward to the vicinity of Wingen were virtually disposed of.

BRITISH TANKS IN ARDENNES

The German Overseas News Agency quoting a Berlin military spokesman said today: "During the last 24 hours still more reinforcements, mainly armoured formations, have been thrown in the attack against the northern flanks of the German bulge in the Ardennes. Four tank divisions of the British Second Army are now fighting in this sector. This means that almost the entire armoured support of the Twenty-First Army Group has been diverted to this theatre of war.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The German Communique today said that heavy fighting on the flanks of the salient between the Muse and the Moselle continued and there were attacks by the United States First Army against the northern front.

"1945 Must See Beginning Of Organisation For World Peace"

U. S. President's Warning Against Nazi Propaganda Wedge In Message To Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

"1945 can and must see a substantial beginning of an organisation for world peace", declared President Roosevelt in a "State Of Union" message to Congress.

President Roosevelt said: "This New Year can be the greatest year of achievement in human history. The new year can see the final ending of the Nazi Fascist reign of terror in Europe, as well as the closing in of forces of retribution about the centre of the malignant power of imperialistic Japan."

NO ISOLATIONISM

"In the field of foreign policy," President Roosevelt continued, "We propose to stand together with the United Nations, not for war alone, but for victory for which the war is fought. It is not only common danger which unites us but common hope. Ours is an association not of Governments but of peoples—and the peoples' hope is peace. This war must be waged—it is being waged—with the greatest and most persistent intensity. Everything we are and have is at stake. Everything we are and have will be given. We have no question of ultimate victory. We have no question of cost. Our losses will be heavy. We and our Allies will go on fighting together to ultimate total victory.

"We have seen a year marked on the whole by substantial progress toward victory, even though the year has ended with a setback for our arms.

"Our German enemies have sustained considerable losses while failing to obtain their objectives. The speed with which we recovered from this savage attack was largely possible because we have one Supreme Commander in complete control of all Allied armies in France. Gen. Eisenhower faced this period of trial with admirable calm and resolution and with steadily increasing success. He has my complete confidence. Further desperate attempts may well be made to break our lines, to slow our progress. We must never make the mistake of assuming that the Germans are beaten until the last Nazi has surrendered.

"MADE IN GERMANY"

"I would express a most serious warning against the poisonous effects of enemy propaganda. The wedge the Germans attempted to drive in West Europe is less dangerous in the actual terms of winning the war than the wedges they are continually attempting to drive between ourselves and our Allies. There are evil baseless rumours against the Russians and against the British, against our own American Commanders. You will observe that every one of these rumours bears the same trademark 'Made In Germany.'

NAZIS FIRST AND JAPS AFTER

In Europe we will resume the attack and despite temporary setbacks here or there shall continue to attack relentlessly until Germany is completely defeated. Always from the very day we were attacked it was right, militarily as well as morally, to reject arguments of those short-sighted people who would have had us throw Britain and Russia to the Nazi wolves and concentrate against the Japanese. Our decision to concentrate the bulk of our ground and air forces against Germany was based on the realisation that of our two enemies Germany would be more able to digest quickly her conquests and convert her man-power resources in conquered territory into a war potential.

"We cannot forget how Britain held the line alone in 1940 to 1941 and at the same time, despite ferocious bombardment from air built up a tremendous armaments industry which enabled her to take the offensive at El-Alamein in 1942. We cannot forget the heroic defence of Moscow, Leningrad, Stalingrad or the tremendous Russian offensives which destroyed formidable German armies.

LESSON FOR FUTURE

"In future we must never forget the lesson we have learned—we must have friends who will work with us in peace as they have fought on our side in war. Now we have reached a most critical phase of the war. The Cross-Channel invasion overshadowed all other operations of this or any other war in its immensity. It is a tribute to the ability of the two nations, Britain and America, to plan together, work together and fight together in perfect co-operation and harmony. The Nazis may succeed in improving submarines and crews.

"They have recently increased U-boat activity. The battle of the Atlantic demands eternal vigilance.

"The place of the Italian front in the strategic conduct of the war has been obscured and under-rated. What the Allied forces in Italy are doing is well considered part of our strategy in Europe. The greatest tribute that can be paid to the courage and fighting ability of these splendid soldiers in Italy is to point out that although their strength is about equal to that of the Germans, the Allies have been continuously on the offensive. But the offensive in Italy will continue.

R.A.F. RAID ON BERLIN

Over 2,100 Allied Planes Take Part In Attack On German Targets

LONDON, Jan. 6.—More than 800 Eighth Air Force heavy bombers escorted by about 550 fighters today attacked three road and railway bridges across the river Rhine, at Cologne and Bonn and several marshalling yards and other communication centres in Western Germany.

Over 1,150 aircraft of the Bomber Command took part in these and other operations in which ten hostile aircraft were destroyed. Thirty-three aircraft of the Bomber Command and three of the Fighter Command are missing.

LUFTWAFFE GIVES FIGHT

The biggest battle between the R.A.F. Bomber Command and the Luftwaffe for many months took place last night when the Luftwaffe put up every available night fighter to prevent the R.A.F. from attacking Hanover. Fires started in the first attack could be seen by those making a second attack an hour and a half later when they were still 200 miles from the target.

REDS TAKE EASTERN SUBURBS OF BUDAPEST

Nazis Lashing Out Like "Wild Beasts"

MOSCOW, Jan. 6.—Last minute frontline despatches reaching Moscow today say that the greater part of the eastern suburbs of Budapest are now in Soviet hands—including, apparently, Ujpest.

Reuter's special correspondent writes: The Germans in the battle arena north-west of Budapest, where they are trying to break through to relieve the Hungarian capital, are lashing out "like wild beasts" but their paroxysms of fury are unavailing against Soviet determination not to yield a foot of ground. The latest Soviet front report today added that the Russians were standing with rocklike firmness taking the sting out of the most savage attacks.

German torch-bearers are setting fire to whole streets in Budapest, setting up a wall of fire round the last of the city's defences in an attempt to stop the Russians breaking through to the city's centre.

"The German Hungarian garrison of Budapest continued to hold their own against Russian attacks which yesterday centred mainly on the east front," today's Berlin communique said. "On the southern borders of Slovakia enemy pressure continues between the rivers Gran and Gross Steffelsdorf."

Virchand Bhikhabhai Released

BOMBAY, Saturday

Mr. Virchand Bhikhabhai, a prominent Congress worker of Vile Parle who was arrested under the Defence of India Rules, was released from a local jail on the expiry of the term of imprisonment.—United Press.

MAHATMA MUCH BETTER

SEWAGRAM, Jan. 6: It is learnt in Sewagram that Gandhiji is much better to-day. He coninues observing silence to give complete rest to his lungs and to avoid strain. Kasturba Gandhi's biography written by Miss Parekh and Dr. Sushila Nair is nearing completion. It deals mainly with her last days in the Aga Khan Palace. It will be published in Ahmedabad on February 22, her first death anniversary.—A. P.

TRIBUTES TO LATE ALI BROTHERS

Commemoration Day Observed In Bombay

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the late Ali Brothers, at a specially convened meeting held under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee, at Chota Kabrastan, Bombay, on Saturday night, to observe the Ali Brothers Day. Mr. Hakim Sayed Ahmed, President of the Ahmedabad District Muslim League presided.

The meeting commenced with recitations from the Holy Quran.

Addressing the gathering, Dr. A. H. Kazi said that the late Ali Brothers infused the spirit of self-sacrifice in the people and advocated the cause of complete independence both for the Hindus and Muslims alike.

He further observed that unless these qualities were imbibed by Indians they could not progress much politically. The Ali Brothers were not only nationalists but also great internationalists too. They strove hard to see that Eastern nations became great so that harmonious relations might develop between the East and the West. It was a pity, he added, that these leaders were lost to India so early.

Mr. Zahid Shaukat Ali, Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee, proposed a vote of thanks.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (MARCH)

New York, Jan. 5

Previous closing	.....	22.16
To-day's opening	.....	22.17
Difference	.....	+01
To-day's closing	.....	22.18
Difference	.....	+02

SOCIALIST M.P. FRACTURES SKULL

Sequel To Being Knocked Down By Lorry

LONDON, Jan. 6: Mr. James Walker, Socialist M.P. for Motherwell, has been sent to the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton, suffering from suspected fracture of the skull and fractured arm.

At the Transport House, the headquarters of the Labour Party, the 'United Press of India' was informed that Mr. Walker was knocked down by a lorry early this morning near his home in Brighton.

It will be remembered that it was Mr. James Walker who made a bitter criticism of the Congress, Mahatma Gandhi and India. Mr. Walker is an influential member of the Labour Party Executive.—United Press

Athens Cleared Of Elas Troops

ATHENS, Jan. 6: From Reuter's Special Correspondent: Athens and Piraeus have been completely freed by last night of ELAS troops.

A few snipers are still reported to be holding out in the northern end of the Greek capital and a British Column was last reported outside Athens striking westwards towards an ELAS stronghold at Eletsis.

Since early yesterday morning British forces in the city had met no resistance and have now swept round across three main roads leading northwards out of Athens.

JAP GARRISON LEAVES AKYAB

Story Of Successful Allied Raid On Sumatra

KANDY, Jan. 6.—Today's S.E.A.C communique said: On January 4, a very accurate and successful attack was delivered by British naval carrier-borne aircraft against an oil refinery at Pangkalan Brandan in Sumatra.

The weather was excellent for the attack and the whole weight of bombs from 'Avengers' and missiles from 'Fireflies' fell within the area of the refinery. Photographs show that a powerhouse and other important plants received direct hits, as did oil tanks and many other buildings. Seven enemy aircraft were shot down by our 'Corsairs' and 'Hellcats' and a number of enemy aircraft were destroyed on ground. In addition, our fighters hit two locomotives and set fire to a small tanker. Some of our aircraft were damaged but none lost by enemy action.

Heavy bombers yesterday attacked objectives on the Burma-Siam Railway: another formation bombed dump areas at Taungup.

One Allied aircraft is missing.

FIFTEENTH INDIAN CORPS: The remnants of the Japanese garrison on Akyab island are reported to have left by an easterly route as our troops landed on the north-eastern and northern beaches.

In the Kaladan valley there was patrol activity. Japanese artillery shelled one of our positions.

FOURTEENTH ARMY: In the Kabo and Yeu areas our troops are consolidating their bridgeheads. South of Kanbalu our troops continued to make progress.

NORTHERN COMBAT AREA: Chinese troops made slight progresses on the Namhkam Road yesterday towards Man-wing. Other units engaged in patrol action in the Loi-Wing area.

WHERE HAVE AKYAB CIVILIANS GONE?

AKYAB, Jan. 5.—From D. R. Mankekar, A.P.I. War Correspondent:

While Akyab town itself is completely deserted, even in the rest of the island, I came across not more than 20 civilians all told. Where has all the civilian population gone? Considerable numbers are reported to have been taken away by the Japanese for coolie labour in their retreat north-east to the mainland. Some may still be hiding in remote villages in the island or may have even migrated to the mainland hoping to come back when the island returns to normal.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

GERMANS RECAPTURE BURE

U. S. First Army, Jan. 6: The Germans lashed back savagely against the British western tip and have retaken Bure which is four miles south of Rochefort.

SAROJINI NAIDU MEETS MRS. CASEY

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who is now in Calcutta, met Mrs. Casey, wife of the Governor of Bengal, at Government House to-day.

GERMAN WAR OF NERVES

A WEEK OF WAR By N. G. Jog

JANUARY 5.

Though the German offensive is stalled and the Ardennes salient is reported to have shrunk almost to half its size, it cannot yet be said that Marshal Rundstedt has shot his bolt.

On the contrary, he still retains the initiative he seized so dexterously on December 16. He is keeping the Allies on the "qui vive" all along the 450 miles of the western front. His resistance has nowhere cracked and he doesn't show the least signs of voluntarily pulling out from any part of his bulge. He is active and aggressive and his undisclosed Panzers still remain a potential menace.

He has already started a determined probing of the 70-mile front in the Saar Valley between Volklingen and Berg. A penetration of two miles was achieved in the vicinity of Bitche, forcing the Americans to evacuate that town. The Germans have also thrown a bridgehead over the Blies river to which they are clinging in spite of heavy losses. These moves may be mere feints or the opening stages of a new offensive aimed either west into Lorraine or south to Alsace. But they have already compelled the American Seventh Army to withdraw from the 20-mile strip of Reich territory west of the Rhine into which they had surged a month ago.

No Correct Appraisal

A critical perusal of SHAEF communiques and the front line reports of war correspondents during the last three weeks gives one the impression that the Allied High Command has not as yet been able to make a correct appraisal of Rundstedt's strategy. His offensive is either played down or played up. At one moment it is dismissed as a spent rocket; at another it is pictured as a distinct danger.

We are frequently informed of the heavy toll taken of the Panzers and the Luftwaffe but in the same breath we are warned that he has still plenty of reserves up his sleeve, which he may throw wherever he likes. Above everything, Rundstedt's future plans seem to be anybody's guess. He may attack in the extreme north on the British front where his patrols are active on the Mass, or may be he may stab in the south in Alsace. Actually, as it has turned out, he has launched a limited offensive on the Saar sector because the military pandits quickly informed us General Patch held a very thin line!

Whatever Rundstedt's ultimate objectives might be, he is certainly preventing Eisenhower from being ready with his advance answer to them. He is thus seriously affecting the Allied regrouping and reorganisation. Not even the immense armies at Eisenhower's disposal can suffice to man the whole front in strength and the wily Rundstedt is pressing home his advantage in no uncertain manner. He has not merely driven a wedge into Allied territory with less than twenty divisions but has, for the time being succeeded in immobilising the offensive capacity of the Allies many times his strength.

War Of Nerves

Reuter's military correspondent observes that the German Commander is waging a war of nerves. That war he may fruitfully extend to Alsace. If the Germans could reoccupy a sizeable slice of France they may well add to the difficulties of de Gaulle as also of the Allies. The consternation which is already apparent in Belgium may spread to France, thus sowing the seeds of distrust and defeatism once again in the liberated countries.

All this speculation may be very clever but it hardly does credit to Eisenhower. For it is virtually a confession that the Allies have not been able to regain strategic initiative even after three weeks that all their offensive plans and dispositions have proved infructuous and that they are put entirely on the defensive. This would be a very serious reflection indeed, on the Allied High Command, who have pursued the Wehrmacht from the beaches of Normandy to the pillboxes of the Siegfried Line. Worst of all, it would mean that the war would drag on for a pretty long time yet!

Nevertheless one need not take a gloomy view of things. In the first place whatever Rundstedt has achieved, he has fallen short of his own expectations. His soldiers were told, for example, that they would goosestep into Paris as a New Year present. Actually they did not even take Bastogne, hundreds of miles nearer Germany though they stormed it for days on end. Negatively he has inflicted heavy losses upon the Allies but his positive gains are nothing much to unite the Fuehrer about.

Luftwaffe's Losses

It is computed that eleven of the twenty divisions kept at Rundstedt's disposal have been badly mauled, the Third Army alone having destroyed five. But more disastrous than this was the terrible loss inflicted on the Luftwaffe, which made a determined return in support of Rundstedt's offensive. During the vital week between December 23 to 29, 800 carefully hoarded German planes were destroyed. This record was bettered on New Year day when 188 planes wre brought down for the cost of 25. Germany couldn't afford such heavy losses even during the Battle of London when the Luftwaffe was at the peak of its power and strength. Much less can she do so now.

Though the climate has largely grounded down Allied air armadas, whenever possible they are active both tactically and strategically. The Dartmund-Ems canal has been again damaged, while Berlin received a heavy hammering on New Year's eve. In spite of the very bad flying weather, the R. A. F. dropped 46,340 tons of bombs on the Reich, most of them on strategic objectives.

So strong are the Allied air forces to-day that SHAEF stated the other day that it will mount 3,000 bomber raids on Germany immediately the weather improves.

Eisenhower's armies, however, are not waiting for that. General Patton is systematically grinding the Germans in the Bastogne sector. Rundstedt's forces are now under a pincers attack at the narrowest point of his salient —14 miles from Bastogne to Grandmenil on both sides of which the First American Army has launched a determined offensive. A staff officer reported that the attack was going exceedingly well. Strong opposition is being encountered as thousands of German troops are in danger of being cut off if the pincers close.

Two New Govts.

During the last week, two new Governments were formed in Poland and Greece respectively The Soviet-sponsored Lublin National Committee has declared itself as the Provisional government of the Polish Republic with M. Morawski as the Premier. Though this development was expected for a pretty long time its actual happening has created a most acute problem. The new Government has immediately declared that it intends to establish the friendliest possible relations with Soviet Russia (whose creature if really is!), Great Britain and the United States.

The two latter countries naturally continue to recognise the old emigre government in London. While Britain has the baby directly on her hand, the large Polish population in the United States will make a revision of the attitude of the State Department extremely difficult. At the same time, however, they may condemn the unilateral action of the Soviet they are absolutely helpless to interfere in the matter.

The London Government has naturally condemned its rival as a pack of traitors and upstarts. The latter on its part has solemnly declared that it represents the popular will and is thus the only lawful Government of Poland. Not content with this, it has warned the world that it will not recognise any financial operation or obligations concluded with the London Government!

The only silver lining to this ugly cloud seems to be that the Red Army will now lift what seems to have been more a political than military lull on the Polish front! For months on end now it is standing on the Vistula, awaiting its demand for the new frontier to be granted. In the end it has virtually resorted to "force majeur", thus leaving an ominous legacy for the future.

Big Three Meeting

In Greece the appointment of Archbishop Damaskinos as the Regent has been swiftly followed by the formation of a new Government General Plastiras, the new Premier is essentially a militarist and his Government has been described as a non-party service Cabinet. Reports from Athens are, however, unfortunately silent as to whether the new Government enjoys the support of the ELAS and whether its formation will lead to a cessation of the tragic civil war.

Apparently the hostilities are only intensifying and nothing has been further heard of even of the armistice offered by General Scobie to the ELAS Further developments are awaited with anxiety, for no Government can restore normal conditions unless it receives the support of the Greek Resistance Movement.

Apart from the sufferings of the Greeks themselves, the present impasse there has brought the Anglo-American differences to a head. Charges and countercharges are flying across the Atlantic and there is some danger of America reverting to her old isolationism after the present war as she did in 1919.

Greece and Poland are both danger signals. For if Britain, America and Russia work at cross purposes, the third world war will be a matter only of years. The differences that divide these three nations must be composed as early as possible. It is gratifying to learn therefore that a meeting of the Big Three will take "some time soon", as Roosevelt revealed the other day.

Will the meeting take place in Britain?

The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" invites original contributions, cartoons and topical photographs from its readers. Short stories and humorous articles will be particularly appreciated. Mss should be typewritten and between 1,500 and 2,000 words in length.

All contributions and photographs which are accepted for publication will be paid for handsomely.

Rejected contributions will be returned only when accompanied by a stamped and self-addressed envelope. No correspondence can be entertained regarding this.

Protest Against Br. Press Ill-Informed Attacks On Nizam

LONDON, Jan. 5: Writing in "The Spectator" Sir William Barton, a one-time resident of Hyderabad (Deccan) says: "with such a record of service in the present crisis, the Hyderabad Government had every reason to expect approval rather than criticism from the British Press. All the greater then was the surprise and annoyance in official and unofficial circles in Hyderabad at the publications in one or two British journals of extracts from an opprobrious article casting aspertions on the character of the Nizam, which appeared in a New York paper a few months ago. A hundred million Muslims of India look on Hyderabad as their rallying point. For this reason ill-informed attacks on the Nizam cause intense resentment to Indian Muslims, and do not make any easier the solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem. What Britain owes to Hyderabad and its Nizams should not be forgotten."

Sir William ends with the query: "Is it too much to ask that Indian Princes like the Nizam, who are rendering such unstinted service to the Empire in these dark days, should not be exposed to unfair and sensation attacks in the British press?"—Reuter.

ONE M.P. IN EIGHT SAYS GOODBYE

Several To Retire

Fifty-seven of the Conservative M.P.s have decided not to stand at the General Election. These figures were given me by the Conservative Central Office.

Their example will be followed by at least 18 Labour men and one Liberal.

Thus nearly one Member in eight has already said goodbye to his electors and before a single vote is cast a change in 12 per cent of the constituencies is assured. Further Conservative and Labour retirements are being considered. The average age of Members today is: Conservative (including Ulster Unionists) 53.8 years; Liberal National 56.6; Liberal 58.1; and Labour 60.4.

Age is in most cases the reason for retirement. Parliament is over nine years old. For 32 of 57 assured vacancies, the prospective Conservative candidates have already been chosen. If they are elected, the average age of the Party will be reduced by nearly 20 years. An analysis of the ages of Conservative M.P.s returned at by-elections during 1943 shows an average of 45.3 years.

A retiring Liberal M.P. is Sir Henry Haydn Jones, 81 years old Member for Merioneth. Mr. Lloyd George, also 81, has said that he will fight. The oldest M.P., 87 year-old Will Thorne, and the 75 years old Member for Platting division of Manchester, Mr. J. R. Clynes, have both decided not to stand again.

Other Labour M.P.s on the retiring list are Rev. J. Barr (Lanark, Coatbridge) who is 82, Arthur Hollins (Stoke-on-Trent, Hanley) who is 68 and Ben Riley (Dewsbury) who is 78.

Of 172 Labour M.P.s 26 are 70 years or over and of 350 Conservatives 33. There are six 70 or over in the two Liberal parties.

The youngest member is 29 years old, the Conservative Member for Kettering, Lieut-Colonel J. A. Profumo.

The oldest woman M.P., Miss Elanor Rathbone, is 72; Mrs. Agnes Hardie, Labour M.P. for Springburn division of Glasgow and Viscountes Astor, Conservative M.P. for Sutton division of Plymouth, have both decided to retire. —"Daily Mail."

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FREE MEDICAL ADVICE

All those who suffer from any kind of skin disease, loss of vigour and vitality, asthma, premature old age, nervous disorders or any other complaint, can now obtain sound advice free, by writing to our Medical Adviser who will recommend the best treatment for a proper cure. A great many sufferers have cured themselves by taking his advice, so write now, sending full particulars of your case, with a stamped self addressed envelope. Full privacy guaranteed.

THE BRITISH CHEMICAL WORKS, P. Box No. 756, Egmore, MADRAS.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 9, 2001
Muslim: Moharrum 21, 1363
Parsi: Amardad 6, 1314
Sunrise: 8-14 a m, Sunset 6-17 p m.
Hightide: 6-0, 18-32
Lowtide: 13-10, 24-40

To-day's Engagements

BOMBAY SOUTH INDIA CLUB: To be inaugurated at 4 p m today (Sunday) at Khalsa College Hall, Matunga. Address by Mr. K. Natarajan on "Fifty Years in Bombay". Musical entertainment by Smts. S. Jayalaksami (vocal) and Bhavani Pandurangan, Shri Kalpathi Viswanatha Iyer (Mridangam.)

INDIAN FINE ARTS CIRCLE: Music Performance of D. K. Pattammal and party today (Sunday) at 5-30 p m. at the South Indian School Hall, Matuna.

GUJARATI SANSAD: Mr. Dilip Kothari (Art editor: "Janbhoomi" will speak on "Tagores Poetry" at Sri Laxminagar Hall, 10th Road, Khar, today (Sunday) at 10 a.m.

BALKAN-JI-BARI: A General Rally of all Bombay and Suburban Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls, Mr. B. G. Kher presiding at Laxmi Nagar Pavilion, 10th Road, Khar, today (Sunday), at 9 a m (S T) Mr. S. K. Dutt will sing Tagore's Children's Songs and Professor Gurdial Mallik will relate short stories. Children will ask Mr. Kher questions which he will reply.

ASSAGAO UNION: Annual Social Gathering today (Sunday) at 6 p m in the I L I Hall, Dabul. Mr A L Dias I C S presiding.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION: Conversational Meeting today (Sunday) at 10-30 a m, in Union Hall. Subject for discussion "Caste System and Muslims."

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadesak Pandit Sripad Nitaidas on "Bhagavat Dharma" in English today (Sunday) at 6-30 p m Cullandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road. "Sankirtanam" will precede and follow.

KERALA CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.: Public meeting of the Keralites of City and Suburbs of Bombay will be held today (Sunday) at 5-30 p m at Podar College Hall Matunga, to consider the formation of Kerala Co-operative Stores.

TRINITY MUTULAL HEALTH CLINIC: (Orient High School, Kelewadi, Girgaum) opened for ladies on Saturday. It will be open for public today (Sunday) between 4 and 6 p m.

ANTI-HINDU-CODE-CONFERENCE: At Madhav Bag today (Sunday) 3 to 8 p m with His Holiness Jagad Guru Shankaracharya of Puri as President and Chiranjilal Loyalka as Chairman Reception Committee Prof. J. B. Durkal will give opening address. Pandits from Vidwat Parishad of Madras will be attending. Flag Salutation at same place same day at 11 a.m

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public Lecture on "Evolution and Education", Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Flora Fountain today (Sunday) 6-15 p.m.

FREEDOM GROUP LECTURES: Mr. M. R. Masani speaks on 'India's Place in Post-War Asia' today (Sunday) at 6-30 p m in University Convocation Hall, Prof. P. A. Wadia will sum up the series of Lectures.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGAM: Second Lecture on 'Thirukkural' by Mr. M. S. Sundaresa Iyer today (Sunday) at 10-0 a.m, at Premier School, Telang Road, Matunga.

FILMS FOR HARIJANS: Under the auspices of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bombay, the following programme of Cultural Films for Harijan women and children has been arranged:—

(1) RAMRAJYA at Super Talkies on (Sun.) 7/1/45, 9 a m. (2) TUKARAM at New West End on (Tue.) 23/1/45, 10 a m. (3) TULSIDAS at Opera House on (Tue.) 30/1/45, 10 a m. (4) BHAKTARAJ at Plaza Talkies on (Tue.) 6/2/45, 10 a m. (5) Mali at Novelty Talkies on (Tue.) 13/2/45, 10 a m. (6) BHARAT MILAP at Majestic Cinema on (Tue.) 20/2/45, 10 a m.

REDUCTION IN RATE OF POTATOES: The Government of Bombay has reduced the rate of potatoes sold at Government Grain Shops in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District which from Monday (January 8) will be available to the ration-card and ration permit holders at As. 3 per lb.

Similarly ration permit holders having more than 40 units who get their requirements from the Government godowns at Delisle Road will get potatoes at 3 As. a lb. when the purchases are less than 28 lb. and at the rate of Rs. 4/13/0 per quarter (28 lb.) when the purchases amount to one quarter or more.

"Purandara Dasa Day"

The Bombay Kannada Sangha will be holding a competition in singing of Shri Purandara Dasa Songs in connection with the above celebration. The competition is open to:—(a) Boys and Girls under 14 years of age, (b) Ladies over 14 years. No entrance fee is charged. Not less than two Prizes will be awarded in each class. Competitors should submit their entries regarding age so as to reach the Hon. Secretaries not later than Saturday the 13th inst. Particulars can be obtained from the Hon. Secretaries between 7-30 and 8-30 p m in the premises of the Sangh.

Bombay Races

Little Caesar's Sensational Victory In 2000 Guineas

Usk Annexes Western India Cup

From Our Racing Correspondent

Punters, who, in usual strength, attended the races at Mahaluxmi had the misfortune of witnessing several firm favourites beaten down. The costly entertainment, instead, gave them thrills at intervals. The track which was not as usually light, did not permit run away victories. Most events provided exciting finishes and the best of them were witnessed in the cup events.

Little Caesar, the least fancied of the Baroda trio won the 2,000 Guineas in a sensational finish from his bracket companion, Kings Jester, by short head margin while Sunbathing who placed third was also separated by the Judge by the same margin. King's Jester's failure enriched the book-makers lavishly.

Mr. Petit's Usk who was noted at the tail end of the field till taking the hometurn, shot like a bolt from the blue over the last stretch and pegged behind the heavily supported Dancing Lily by hair-breadth margin in the Western India Cup.

The Maharaja of Idar's Heritage carried the bulk of public moneys placed on him when placing a bad fourth in the Berar Cup. Peerless with a late effort, succeeded in keeping back Sweet Dream by only her head at the judge's end. The runner-up also flashed out with raking strides at the end.

Trainer Buckley was alone successful to pull out a double and both of his candidates were steered by Evans.

Ten lucky ticket-holders in the treble pool event collected each Rs. 11,221-8-0.

The following are the results:

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Maharaja of Parlakimedi's PRINCE ARIEL 8-4 Dasrath Singh 1
Mrs. H Marginson's FAIRPATH 8-9 Khade 2
Mr M D Petit's MENU SUFFRAGE 8-9 Mohd. Khan 3
Maharani of Kolhapur's DABBS 8-6 F Shah 4

Not run: Sabotage.
Won by Neck, 1 length, Neck.
Time: 1 minute 30 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 105. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 13 and Rs. 16.
Trainer: Balfour.

THE JUHU PLATE. Division III—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr P D Bolton's LORD MAYOR 8-7 Evans 1
Mr Diamond's KEEN BOY 8-7 Burn 2
Mr J D Banajwalla's FLYING HOME 8-7 West 3
Lt.-Col W H Kerr's PARAMOUNT 8-7 Sibbritt 4

Not run: Jaidev and Black Diamond.
Won by 3 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths. Short head.
Time: 1 minute 5 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 59. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 18 and Rs. 48.
Trainer: Buckley.

THE CAIRO HANDICAP—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Maharaja of Gwalior's LILA 8-7 Roberts 1
Maharaja of Baroda's YISIR AL ARAB 9-0 Britt 2
Mr Chandulal J Shah's SUKAB RAMZI 8-5 Kheem Singh 3
Mr Jacob Heskel's MANNAWI 8-13 Jones 4

Not run: Mr. Colman, Lord Wavell and Qa'ad al Arab.
Won by Neck, 3/4 length, 1 length.
Time: 2 minutes 7 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 65. Places Rs. 29, Rs. 29 and Rs. 20
Trainer Major Jadhav.

THE JUHU PLATE. Division II—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr A H Wadia's MANDALAY 8-7 Southey 1
Mr P B Avasia's LALAJI 8-7 B McQuade 2
Lt.-Col. W H Kerr's RENAISSANCE 8-7 Uttam Singh 3
H H Maharaja of Gwalior's HIS MASTER'S VOICE 8-7 Roberts 4

Not run: Royal Wedding, His Excellency, Vikramaditya, Himalaya, Big Pearl and Army and Navy.
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, Neck, 3 lengths
Time: 1 minute 7 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 105. Places Rs. 35, Rs. 50 and Rs. 27.
Trainer: Dhalla.

THE JUHU PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Diamond's GOODWILL 8-7 Burn 1
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's WINDSOR PRINCE Evans 2
H H Maharaja of Gwalior's RENTENMARK 8-7 Roberts 3
Mr A Higgins' GOLDEN EEE 8-7 Khade 4

Not run: Tradition, Bhistuna, Suryakant, Priority and Cent Per Cent.
Won by Short head, 6 lengths, Short head.
Time: 1 minute 4 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 33. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 15 and Rs. 25.
Trainer: Higgins.

THE INDIAN 2,000 GUINEAS, 1944-45.—Distance 1 mile.

H H Maharaja of Baroda's LITTLE CAESAR 8-11 West 1
H H Maharaja of Baroda's KING'S JESTER 8-11 Britt 2
Messrs Hope and Chandulal J. Shah's SUNBATHING 8-11 Kheem Singh 3
H H Maharaja of Idar's WHAT AGAIN 8-11 Evans 4

All ran.
Won by Short head, Short head. Short head.
Time: 1 minute 43 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 21. Places Rs. 62, Rs. 14 and Rs. 15.
Trainer: Rajya Ratna M C Patel.

THE BERAR CUP.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Mr S A Rashid's PEERLESS 8-2 Burn 1
Maharaja of Baroda's SWEET DREAM 9-0 Britt 2
Maharani of Kashmir's MAHARAJ 8-9 Jones 3
Maharaja of Idar's HERITAGE 9-7 Brace 4

Not run: Air Ace.
Won by: Head, 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 49 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 72. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 29 and Rs. 37.
Trainer: Mahomedalli.

THE WESTERN INDIA CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr M D Petit's USK 8-12 Evans .. 1
Maharaja of Baroda's DANCING LILY 8-13 Britt 2
Mrs. Justice's APSAPI 8-2 Sibbritt 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's FINALIST 9-4 Mohd. Khan 1

Not run: Gay Spaniard and Wonderful.
Won by Short head, 1 length, Short head.
Time: 1 minute 43 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 106. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 16 and Rs. 31.
Trainer: Buckley.

THE LUCKNOW PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr F H Mehta's BIG JOY 9-9 Jones 1
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's CLITHEROE 8-7 Sibbritt 2
Maharaja of Baroda's STAR OF SIROHI 8-7 Rook 3
Maharani Chimnabai's ICE BOX 9-2 Evans 4

Not run: Pom Pom II and Star of Gujerat.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 50. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 14 and Rs. 24.
Trainer: Dinshaw.
Treble Event paid Rs. 11,221-8-0. Winning tickets sold 10.

BOMBAY OLYMPIC GAMES MARATHON RACE

The Marathon Race, distance 26 miles, 385 yards, organised by the Bombay Provincial Olympic Association in connection with their 10th Annual Olympic Games will be run on Sunday, January 7th, commencing at 7-30 a.m. The race will start at the Eros Cinema car park and will finish by the side of the railway Signal box near Churchgate Street Station in Queen's Road.

There will be many starters and the race will follow the usual Marathon course in Bombay City.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Jan. 7.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. News (H). 8-15 News (E). 8-30 Music From Film. 8-50 News (M). 9-0 News (G). 9-10 To-morrow. 9-15 Vijaya W. Desai. 9-40 V. Ghangrekar. 10-0 Ramnath B. Mathkar. 10-20 Gottuvadyam. 11-0 AIR Orchestra. 11-15 Amanat Ali Khan.

12-15 p.m. Sarangi. 12-25 Kalyani. 12-45 News (M). 12-50 News (G). 12-55 News (H). 1-0 Music From Film. 1-30 News (E). 1-40 L. Music. 5-0 Ramnath B. Mathkar. 5-25 V. Ghangrekar. 5-45 Topical Talk. 5-55 Locals. 6-0 Vijaya W. Desai. 6-30 News (E). 6-40 News (H). 6-45 Bhavgeet. 7-0 Kalyani. 7-15 Ramnath B. Mathkar. 7-30 V. Ghangrekar. 7-45 Thumri Aur Dadra. 8-5 Instrl Trio. 8-15 News (M). 8-30 News (G). 8-45 Let Us Play You Something. 9-0 News (H). 9-20 News (E). 9-30 B. B. C. News. 9-45 Chinese Tapestry (E). 10-0 Felix Weingartner and London Phil. Orchestra.

Film Director Arrested

Lakshmikantam Murder Case Developments

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

Mr. M. Sriramulu Naidu, a Film Director, who was arrested by the Coimbatore police yesterday in connection with the murder case of Mr. Lakshmikantam, Editor of a Tamil weekly, was produced before Mr. R. Hume, Commissioner of Police, Madras to-day. The Commissioner rejected the move for bail and remanded him to custody till January 16. Mr. Hume remarked that Mr Naidu was charged by the police with offences under Section 120 B (Conspiracy) and 302 (Murder) which were classified as non-bailable offences

A few days ago the police arrested Mr. Thyagaraja Bagavathar and Mr. N. S. Krishnan, two well-known South Indian film-stars, in connection with the same case and the vacation high court granted them bail for a total amount of Rs. 30,000 each. So far 12 arrests have been made.—A. P.

Rajkamal Kalamandir "Chinesed"

V. Shantaram is in the thick of his greatest venture the filming of the immortal story of "Dr. Kotnis" to stir the international market.

The paper preliminaries having been ready, the whole Studio presents entirely a Chinese-Sholapur atmosphere. The huge sets are under construction to show the narrow, meandering streets and queer buildings of that land of mysteries, called China. The carpenters are busy with cutting wood into Chinese utensils and fans and the tailors with cutting cloth into Chinese fashion. The Studio is brimming with an unusual activity and inspiration. Sholapur, the home of Dr. Kotnis, is standing in the midst, with all its glory, reminding one of the glorious deeds of its son who toiled, bled, suffered and died, in the cause of humanity—for his neighbours and brothers the tortured Chinese.

Kishore Sahu's "Veer Kunal"

It is officially announced that Messrs. Hindustan Chitra have loaned the services of Producer-Director Kishore Sahu to Ramnik Productions.

New Year News From Prabhat

Prabhat greets 1945 with a sensational announcement: India's leading Studio gives out that one of its major productions during 1945 will be "Alif Laila" (or 1,001 Nights), a gorgeous spectacular colourful phantasy, based on the Arabic classic which is Asia's favourite for nearly a thousand years.

The story is written by Khan Bahadur Hakim Ahmed Shuja, celebrated Urdu writer, Secretary of the Punjab Legislative Assembly. "Alif-Laila" is a subject on which the Hakim Saheb has spent years, treating it as a labour of love and the story has turned out to be one of the most beautiful and captivating narrations ever chosen for the screen. It is a theme particularly worthy of picturization by a company like Prabhat which has built up a tradition of mighty undertakings.

Hollywood Pays Fantastic Salaries To Film Stars

HOLLYWOOD: Despite war conditions, Hollywood continues to provide world's most fantastic salaries to it's stars. The Treasury Annalist of top salaries discloses that Sidney Fleisher, authors' agent receives 2,000 pounds a week from the 20th Century Fox. Other salaries are: Claudette Colbert £1,600 a week, Fred MacMurray £1,500, Bing Crosby £1,500, Bob Hope £1,200, Ginger Rogers £1,200, Betty Davis £1,150. Film stars' earnings do not include other sums received from the radio, etc., which often exceed other total salary from films. But they say that taxation plus high cost of living expenses and keeping up appearances leave them bare enough for old age —India Press Service.

Penicillin Free In Hyderabad For Poor

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Jan. 6

Ten million units of penicillin are being procured by the Medical and Public Health Department of the Nizam's Government. The drug which is expected to cost Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 per course will be given free to poor patients.—A. P.

OFFICE-BEARERS OF INDIAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6: The next session of the Indian Economic Conference is fixed during the 1945 Christmas at Lucknow. The new office-bearers of the Indian Economic Association are: Prof. D. G. Karve of Poona, President; Dr. A. I. Qureshi of the Osmania University: Secretary: and Prof. Radhakamal Mookerji, Local Secretary of the Conference.—A. P.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION RESULTS

Rs. 83-5-0 For All-Correct Solution

Eighteen Competitors submitting all-correct solution get Rs. 83-5-0 each.

Ramchandra Karkera,
2nd floor, No. 51,
Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.

Bachubai N. Mistry,
7 D, Billimoria Bldg.,
Proctor Road, Grant Road.

S. G. Patell,
88, East & West Vila,
Grant Road.

R. M. Kanabar,
C/o. L. O. Vora,
Minerva Mansion,
Sandhurst Road.

Vithaldas Mulji,
65A, Vithal-Wadi,
Kalbadevi.

Kantabai Damodar
65A, Vithal-Wadi,
Kalbadevi.

Jahan H. Baocher,
Kapadia House
Trinity Street,
Dhobi Talao.

BOMBAY SUBURB

S. M. Dalia,
School Bldg.,
Borivli (East)

AHMEDABAD

C. L. Bhatia,
Punjab National Bank Ltd.,
Richey Road, Ahmedabad.

D. H. Contractor,
Bhatvada, Golvad Khadia,
Ahmedabad.

AKOLA

Mohomad Umar,
Footwear Stores,
Tajnapenth, Akola.

JODHPUR

Mishri Lal,
Reader, Sessions Court,
Jodhpur.

KARACHI

Yusufali Noorbhoy Antaria,
Quetawala Bldg.,
Napier Road, Karachi.

LUNAWADA

M. E. B. Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana,
Lunawada (Revakantha).

M. E. B. Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana,
Lunawada (Revakantha).

NASIK

Faramji P. Modi,
Bombay Agra Road,
Nasik

UJJAIN

Ebrahim K. Bhagoorwala,
Bhagoorwala House,
Moholla Nawapura, Ujjain.

YEOTMAL

Madanlal Poprali,
c/o. Tulsidas Devji,
Yeotmal.

Two Errors Rs. 5-15 as. Each

There were 169 entries with 2 mistakes so each of them gets Rs. 5-15

Bachubai N. Mistry (9 Prizes)
7D. Billimoria Bldg.,
Proctor Road, Grant Road.

Vithaldas Mulji (9 Prizes)
65 A, Vithalwadi,
Kalbadevi.

R. M. Kanabar (9 Prizes)
C/o L. O. Vohra,
Minerva Mansion,
Sandhurst Road.

S. G. Patel, (7 Prizes)
88, East and West,
Vila Grant Road,
Bombay.

Nurbhai A. Methiwala (6 Prizes)
Play House, Lokhand Bazar,
Bombay 8.

Ebrahim Walji (3 Prizes)
149, Samuel Street,
Bombay 9.

Kantabai Damodar (3 Prizes)
65A, Vithalwadi,
Kalbadevi.

A. V. Dhabliwala (3 Prizes)
Mangaldas Market,
Bombay 2.

Srimati Jamvna (2 Prizes)
15-17, Manordas Street,
Fort, Bombay.

J. H. Shah (2 Prizes)
35, Laxmi Bldg.,
3rd floor, 11th Khetwadi Lane,
Bombay.

T. N. Adenwala, (2 Prizes)
Rander House, 1st floor,
Lady-Jamshedji Road,
Mahim.

Abdul Rashid,
C/o New Army Restaurant.
China Mansion,
Wodehouse Road,
Colaba.

D. S. Mankar,
Bombay Collector's Office,
Old Custom House,
Fort.

S. R. Vibhayakar,
Oriental Life Office,
Fort, Bombay.

Padma Jamnadas Bhansali,
Mangaldas Bldg., 2nd floor,
Above Lloyd's Bank,
Bombay.

Khimji Bhawan Kalwadia,
"Sunshine",
Queen's Road, Bombay.

Y. George,
Accounts Office,
Clothing Factory,
Bombay.

Gordhandas Hirji,
Kapole Niwas, Room No. 34,
Alexandra Road,
Bombay.

Moreshwar V. Ralikar,
Bolton Fine Art Litho Work,
Tardeo Road, Tardeo.

Jenambai Noorbhai Bandukwala,
Lehri Manzil, Baloo St.,
Sandhurst Road.

Bharat P. Card Co.,
41, Mirza Street,
Bombay 3.

S. G. Mehta,
c/o. Laxmidas, Kapole Niwas,
Room No. 36,
Bombay 7

K. P. Asha,
Wassiamal Bldg., B. Block,
Grant Road.

M. Mohsin Bhai,
5, Musafarkhana Road,
Bombay.

Sakalchand Devchand Sutar,
Panwalja Wadi, 10th Lane,
Khetwadi, Bombay 4.

P. S. Tavkar,
72, Champa Galli,
Bombay 2.

Inayat-Hushen Usufali Dayawala,
Niwas Bldg., Room No. 4,
Bara-Imam Road,
Bombay 3.

Mangalji Hariram,
C/o Madhavji Shamji,
Ganpat Ladha Bldg.,
4th floor, Room No. 54,
Bombay.

Sherali Lookmanji A. Mirza,
C/o Hakimji Lookmanji,
C. P. Tank, Bombay 4.

Salebhai A. Noori,
113, Ebrahim Rahimtoola Road,
Bombay.

N. Kambil,
Arvind Niwas D/8,
Sandhurst Bridge,
Bombay.

B. R. Chonker,
Bhagwandas Bldg.,
1st floor, Room No. 26,
Post Byculla.

Tamboli Jal J.,
783, Patel House,
Parsee Colony,
Dadar.

J. L. D'Souza,
74C. Main Road,
Dadar, Bombay 14.

BOMBAY SUBURBS

S. M. Dalia (3 Prizes)
School Bldg.,
Borivli (East).

D. Virji.
C/o Samarth Sadan,
Carter Road,
Borivli.

Kamlini Virji,
C/o Samarth Sadan,
Carter Road,
Borivli.

P. S. Dalia,
School Bldg.,
Borivli (East).

Lila J. Dalvi,
C/o Laxmi Nayaran Kuti,
Q. B. Road, Borivli.

Yamuna Karsandas,
C/o Samarth Sadan,
Carter Road, Borivli.

P. V. Pendse,
38, Brahman Wadi,
Nowpada, Thana.

Chandrakant Laxmidas Thakur,
C/o Ruttonsi Ranchhod,
Station Road, Thana.

S. K. Shah,
Mongibai Road,
Lalit Villa,
Villa-Parlla.

Vasanji Shamji.
Lalit Villa,
Mongibai Road,
Villa-Parlla.

Lalit K. Parekh,
Maneck Bhoovan,
Mongibai Road,
Villa-Parlla.

V. R. Gagwani
50, Murwa Road,
Malad

AKOLA

Mohomad Umar (5 Prizes)
C/o M. Mohomad Ahmed,
Footwear Stores,
Tajnapeth, Akola.

Umar Ahmed (2 Prizes)
C/o Bengal Boot and Shoes Stores,
Akola (Berar).

ARVI

Vally Mohomad Jusab (2 Prizes)
P. O. Arvi,
At Wardha, C.P.

AHMEDABAD

H. B. Contractor (2 Prizes)
Bhatvada Golwad,
Khadia, Ahmedabad.

D. H. Contractor.
Bhatvada, Golvad,
Khadia Ahmedabad.

Mrs. Jasvidya,
C/o J J. Desai,
1746, Krishnakunj,
Kapdiwad Ahmedabad.

C. L. Bhatia,
Punjab National Bank Ltd.,
Richey Road,
Ahmedabad.

Habib Nanji.
Satya Narayen Hindu Hotel,
Tolak-Nagar, Ellis Bridge,
Ahmedabad.

AMRAOTI

Anand Nanji Gohil,
Bapat Lane,
Amraoti (Berar).

BHUSAWAL

V. J. Willard.
Block D. 211,
Traffic Lines,
Bhusawal.

Mrs. Prethi Bai,
c/o. J. A. Daniels,
Traffic Lines, Bhusawal.

BILLIMORA

Noshir Rustamji Sarkari.
B. D. B. Bungalow,
Desra Road,
Billimora.

BELGAUM

M. S. Madhava Rao,
II L.L.B. R. Law College,
Thalak-Wadi Belgaum.

CHAS

R. K. Deshpande.
Dry Farming Research Station,
Chas Villa, POST CHAS.

DHORAJI

Soni Damodar Ranchod (3 Prizes).
Opp. Dera Street,
Dhoraji.

T. J. Bhagat (2 Prizes),
Near Halar Gate,
Dhoraji.

HUBLI

S. G. Kumtaker,
Driver M. & S. M. Rly.,
Hubli.

HYDERABAD (Sind)

S. P. Sharma,
Gopaldas Khilumal Lane,
Hyderabad Sind.

INDORE CITY

Hasanali M. Abdulali (2 Prizes),
50 Juna Pitha,
Indore City.

JODHPUR

Mishri Lal (10 Prizes),
Reader Sessions Court,
Jodhpur.

JAM-KANDORNA

Moolraj D. Sooraiya,
Jam-Kandorna,
(Kathiawad).

KARACHI

Yusufali Noorbhoy Antaria (5 Prizes),
Quettawala Bldg.,
Napier Road,
Karachi.

Kasibai Mohanji,
Odhavji Kara Bldg.,
Mochi Gally,
Sardar Karachi.

Correct Solution

Illustrations	Illustrations
A	3
B	7
C	11
D	10
E	12
F	17
G	4
H	8
I	9
J	16
K	5
L	6
M	18
N	1
O	13
P	15
Q	14
R	2

Chhaganlal Karsondas Tailor,
Mochi Gally,
Sadar Bazar,
Karachi.

KODAI-KANAL

Govindji Ramji (3 Prizes),
Benlomond Co.,
Club Road,
Kodai-Kanal.

KARJAT

Kikabhai Sapberali.
Karjat (Dt. Kolaba).

LUNAWADA

M. E. B. Sodawala (6 Prizes),
Near Jamatkhana,
Lunawada.

MANDVI

Kharwa Jethalal Ratansi,
Near Kharwa Chawk,
Mandvi (Cutch).

MADRAS

Gopisetty Kasniah,
Clerk "St. E."
General Manager's Office
M. and S. M. Rly.,
Madras.

NASIK

Faramji P. Modi (8 Prizes),
Bombay Agra Road,
Nasik.

NERAL

Abdeali Mulla Akbarali,
Neral,
Dt. Kolaba.

POONA

Eruch B. Jessawala,
Binder House,
Irwin Road,
Poona 2.

SANTINIKETAN

Nandita Kirpalani,
Santiniketan Bengal.

UJJAIN

Ebrahim K. Bhagoorwala (4 Prizes).
Bhagoorwala House,
Moholla Nawapura,
Ujjain.

Soograbai E. Bhagoorwala,
Bhagoorwala House,
Moholla Nawapur,
Ujjain.

YEOTMAL

Madanlal Poprali,
c/o. Tulsidas Devji.
Yeotmal

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5. This fee will, on no account be refunded if there is no entry which entitles the competitor to a share in the prize.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p.m. 15th January 1945 after which they will not be considered.

Request for scrutiny must be sent together with the remittance of Rs. 5 by Registered Post. The Competition Manager's scrutiny result will be final.

The management reserves the right to readjust the distribution of the prizes if any entry entitled to a prize is left out by oversight

Invasion Of Luzon?

Japs Sight Allied Fleets In Philippines Waters

LONDON, Jan. 6: The Japanese News Agency to-day quoted a Philippines base dispatch saying that three Allied invasion fleets all with arcraft-carrier protection have appeared in the Philippines waters in the last 24 hours—probably to attempt a invasion of Luzon.

80 BOMBERS RAID TOKYO

The Tokyo Radio said to-day that 70 or eighty Allied bombers attacked the western area of Tokyo this morning. The damage caused was slight.

IWOJIMA BOMBED

PEARL HARBOUR: To-day's 'communique' announces still further raids on the Japanese island of Iwojma.

JAP LOSSES IN ASSAULT ON FORMOSA

To-day's 'communique' from Admiral Nimitz.

Pacific Fleet carrier planes destroyed 111 Japanese planes and sank or damaged 95 ships in a two-day assault on Formosa and Okinawa. The 'communique' added that 220 Japanese planes were damaged.

Okinawa Island, the largest of the Lu Chu Islands, is about midway between Formosa and Kuyshu, the southernmost of the main islands of Japan.

Aboard Admiral McCain's Flagship off Formosa, Jan. 4: American naval fliers have explored 500 miles of Chinese coast from Foochow southward almost to Hong Kong seeking shipping.—Reuter.

KYUSHU BOMBED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The War Department announces that Superfortresses from Asiatic bases bombed industrial targets on Kyushu (a large southern island of Japan proper) in daylight today.—Reuter.

U. S. CONTROLS FRENCH FILM INDUSTRY

LONDON.—The British film circles are perturbed because of certain U.S. interests making tentative moves in Paris which may eventually develop a virtual control of the moribund French film industry. Dearth of French films—those made under Vichy-Nazi regime having been withdrawn—is giving these U.S. interests opportunity to exploit the market on their own terms to the eventual detriment of French industry. But moves are being made for the coordination among U.S., British and French film interests.—India Press Service.

SPANISH REPUBLIC TO COME AFTER WAR?

HAVANA.—A restoration of the Spanish Republic after the war was predicted by Senor Indalecio Prieto, who was Defence Minister in the last Republican Government, in a recent press interview in Havana. Indalecio who is here as an exile heads the Spanish Republican Liberation Committee.—India Press Service.

SOVIETS NAME SPANISH WAR CRIMINALS

MOSCOW.—The Soviet Government has named Generals Munoz Grande and Eimille Estaben Infantes of the Spanish "Blue Division" which fought in Russia for the Nazis, as Spanish war criminals and they are among those who must answer charges of wholesale plunder. They have been accused of having raided the Soviet museum towns of Peterhof, Pushkin and Pavlovsk, all near Leningrad. Alexel Tolstoy, the eminent author and Metropolitan Archbishop Nikolay, who carried out the investigation reported that robbery, destruction of the palaces, galleries and national parks were conducted by these Spaniards according to a plan prepared in Berlin. Among those Germans, named in this connection are Field-Marshal Von Leeb, Von Keuchler and Col. Lindemann.—India Press Service.

Girl Dies Attempting To Rescue Kid Brother

LUCKNOW, Jan. 5: A six-year-old girl gave her life in a heroic attempt to rescue her baby brother from the fire.

The incident occurred in a bungalow here yesterday.

The housewife put her six-month-old son to bed, drew the cot by the fireside, and went into the kitchen.

Soon after the daughter saw the cot in flames. She rushed into the room and tried to drag the child out of the bed. In the attempt her dress caught fire. By the time the mother returned, both the children had been badly burnt. They were taken to hospital where they died in the evening —A. P.

MR. S. K. RANE

A correspondent writes: Mr. S. K. Rane, the Sub-Inspector of Police, Bombay Suburban district, Bandra, has been awarded the King's Indian Police Medal.

Recognition Of Lublin Falls Like Bombshell On London Poles

"BRITAIN AND AMERICA UNLIKELY TO CHANGE POLICY"

LONDON, January 5.

News of the Russian Government's recognition of the Lublin Provisional Government fell like a bombshell among London Poles though many asserted that they were not surprised. The first comment in the Polish Government quarters was, "This makes understanding between the United Nations more difficult".

Recognition of the Lublin Committee as the Provisional Government of Poland does not in any way affect the policy of the British Government which continues to recognise the Polish Government in London.

It was stated in official quarters today that there had been correspondence with the Soviet Government on the question of recognising the Lublin Committee. This failed to produce agreement.

Accordingly the announcement of the Russian decision caused no surprise in London.

MANCHESTER: The recognition by the Soviet Government of the Lublin Committee as the Provisional Government of Poland is criticised by the liberal Manchester Guardian" today as "inconsistent with the Atlantic Charter."

"This is clearly an irrevocable act which the western Allies must swallow as best they can, but we are left with an unmistakable rift in the grand alliance", the "Manchester Guardian" declares.

"Russia has recognised the Lublin Committee, Britain and the United States recognise the London. It is obvious Lublin must win. For the Russians are in Poland and we are not. But we should express our honest opinion that Russia's is a short-sighted policy, inconsistent with the Atlantic Charter she has adhered to and unworthy of her statesmanship."

Britain, however, should insist that when Poland is liberated "the Polish people like the Greek people should be given the opportunity of choosing their own Government (provided it is not Fascist) and of achieving genuine independence,' the pape" states.

SOVIET RECOGNISES POLISH GOVT. IN LUBLIN

MOSCOW, Jan. 5: The Soviet Government have recognised the Polish Provisional Government in Lublin, the Moscow radio announced today.

The announcement reads, "The Soviet Government received an official communication from the Provisional National Government of Poland to the effect that the Polish Committee of National Liberation had been transformed into a Provisional National Government.

Simultaneously, the Provisional Government of Poland suggested that diplomatic representatives should be exchanged. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, pursuing its policy of maintaining and strengthening friendly relations with democratic Poland, has decided to recognise the Provisional National Government of the Polish Republic and to exchange envoys.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has appointed Comrade Victor L. Zakaarovich Lebedev as their envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the U.S.S.R.

Protest Against Moscow Deal To Polish Emigre Govt.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The 'PAT' (Polish Agency Telegraph) from New York reports that M. Charles Rozmarek, President of the Polish-American Congress, has issued the following statement:

"There is only one legal Polish Government, the one recognised as such by the Allied nations, with the exception of Russia. The Polish Government in London has the solid backing of the army, navy and air force and the Polish underground. Poles under Russian occupation are not free to express their choice of government, neither are Polish soldiers in Russia whose families are kept in forced captivity in Siberia. With them it is a case of 'do or die' The Lublin Committee is a Russian agency created by Russia for Russia's sole benefit. By imposing the Government Red 'quislings' upon Polish people Russia is denying the Poles, our Allies, the right to shape their future. Six million Polish-Americans recognise the Polish Government in London as the only legal spokesman of the Polish people."—United Press.

Non-Europeans' Unity And South African Indians

Kajee Subjected To Adverse Criticism In Party Talks

CAPETOWN, Jan. 5: References to the "Bourgeois class under control of merchants" in the Indian community, which was "afraid of the unity movement because it threatened the basis of their economic structure", were made by the Bantu Delegate, Ib Tabata, who led the discussion to-day at the non-European Unity Conference. This class, he said, was holding "diplomatic manoeuvres" with the Government and would put obstacles in the way of building up the Unity Movement.

He moved a resolution which was adopted, expressing the determination of the conference to "reject segregation not only between black and white but also within non-European ranks."

Another resolution asked that the voice of non-Europeans be heard at the forthcoming Peace Conference, since the South African rulers, "self-appointed trustees of non-Europeans" had no right to speak on behalf of non-Europeans at any peace conference. The resolution added it was the duty of South African coloured and Indian people organised in the Unity Movement to proclaim that non-Europeans in South Africa declare their right to immediate enjoyment of full citizenship in a country which claimed to be a democracy.

Reverend Mahabane, who presided, said that both the Vereeniging and Versailles Peace Conferences excluded the rights of non-Europeans, who had been treated like children. The Statute of Westminster endangered their status. The time had come when non-Europeans should make their voice heard.—Reuter.

Attitude Of South African Indians

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 5.

The attitude of the South African Indian Congress to the non-European Unity Movement which has just completed its conference at Cape Town is revealed in the minutes of the talks held between the parties.

The President of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr. J. W. Godfrey, in a letter to Dr. Javabu in defence of the allegation against Mr. Kajee in a leaflet issued by the anti-Segregation Council that Mr. Kajee was willing to compromise says that whereas others demand universal franchise for non-Europeans at one stroke, Mr. Kajee believed a process of gradualness to be more consonant with realism. Moreover Mr. Kajee believed that any unity amongst non-Europeans should be preceded by first achieving unity in a substantial measure in the African and coloured groups. "Regrettable as it is, there is no denying the fact that disunity exists among Africans in the existence of two national organisations. Coloureds too are divided into two main groups and other small groups based upon various factors from skin pigmentation to ideological urges."—Reuter.

Pan-Africa Conference

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 5.

The decision of the Kenya Legislative Council, asking the British Government to invite General Smuts to arrange immediately a Pan-African Conference, has met with mixed reception in the South African Press.

Commenting editorially the Johannesburg "Star" says that though British African territories should be induced to come closer together the time is not yet ripe. The paper points out that the territories will remain in political tutelage to those western nations which are responsible for their defence against external attack and at all times must provide them with the money on which their growth depends.

The Johannesburg opposition paper, "Die Transvaler", says that the men of Kenya and their spiritual counterparts in the union want only to strengthen the British position on the African continent, whereas South African nationalists want to serve the interests of the union in conference with all territories in Africa.—Reuter.

Gazdar Asked To Resign

Refers Question To Jinnah

KARACHI, Jan. 6

Mr. M. H. Gazdar, Finance Minister, has been asked by the Premier to resign from the Sind Cabinet.

The Premier's letter requesting him to resign from the Ministry was handed over to Mr. Gazdar this morning. The letter added that the Premier wished to reshuffle his cabinet.

Interviewed by the 'Associated Press', Mr. Gazdar said that he was the nominee of the League's Parliamentary Board and had been elected as Minister by the Assembly Party. Hence according to the League's constitution he could not resign unless directed by the Board or asked by the Party.

Mr. Gazdar added that he had communicated the Premier's letter to Mr. Jinnah and was referring it also to the Central Muslim League Parliamentary Board.—A. P.

PREMIER MAY QUIT LEAGUE

Informed circles, are inclined to be of the opinion that the Premier is bidding good-bye to the League and consolidating his position before the Assembly meets for the Budget Session add the "United Press." It is stated that Mr. Maula Bux, brother of the lalate Mr. Allah Bux, whose return to the Assembly is certain, will be appointed a Minister straightaway. The Ministry, is likely to be enlarged to nine Ministers six Muslims and three Hindus. Thus, with the support of the entire Hindu bloc, the Europeans and Independent Muslims, Sir Ghulam Hussain is banking to retain his premiership.

Plea For Protection In Advance To New Industries

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5

Mr. B. M. Birla, presiding over the third quarterly meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce here to-day, said that a reconstitution of the Viceroy's Executive Council was necessary, even if the major political parties declined to accept office.

He suggested that the liberalisation of the conditions relating to protection contemplated by the Government of India and the proposed establishment of a permanent tariff board should be followed up by an assurance of protection in advance to major industries like machinery manufacturing, automobiles, aircraft and shipbuilding.

Mr. Birla said that they would welcome capital from England if it wished to participate in projects controlled by them in a spirit of co-operation and not with the intention of obtaining control under the guise of help; otherwise, they would have to seek technical help from elsewhere.—A. P.

Congress Dal

The Congress Dal, Bombay which is observing this week as Congress Dal Week from 31st December 1944, by holding tournaments, study meetings, etc., will observe the final day as a 'social gathering day' to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (N.S.T.) at Laxmi Narayan Baug, Dadar, under the Presidentship of Shri Nagindas T. Master, the Mayor of Bombay. All Congress Dal Sainiks and Sevikas are requested to get their entrance passes from Congress Dal Office, at Dr. Naravane's place, 185, Shivaji Park, Dadar.

Gwalior Bids Farewell To R. M. Deshmukh

GWALIOR, Jan. 3.

Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, B. A., LL.B. (Cantab), Bar.-at-Law, Gwalior's outgoing Finance Minister and High Commissioner-designate for India in South Africa was given a farewell at the Secretariat here by the Finance Department as also by his colleagues, Ministers of the State's Executive Council. Secretaries and the heads of the departments were also present.

In their brief speeches, Mr. A. N. Raghvachar, new Finance Minister, and Mr. G. K. Scinde, Law Minister paid tributes to Mr. R. M. Deshmukh for the hard work put by him during his tenure of office and for his ably husbanding the finances of the State since the day he took over charge of the Finance Department. They congratulated him on his new appointment and hoped that his talents and tact would make him equally successful in his new sphere of activities.

Replying, Mr. Deshmukh expressed thanks for the honour done to him by his colleagues and said that though he had never been a financier in his life, he was able to perform the allotted task without difficulty mainly due to the encouragement and support from H. H. the Maharaja Scindia and hearty co-operation extended to him by his staff.

The function terminated with cheers to H. H. the Maharaja Scindia.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for posts of Economic Investigators in the Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi. Scale of pay: Rs. 200-20-400. The posts are non-gazetted, temporary and likely to last for the duration of the war and six months thereafter.

AGE LIMIT: 30 years but may be relaxed in special cases.

Minimum qualifications: A Second Class Honours Degree in Economics or Commerce of an Indian University with experience in economic research.

Applicants should state their full name, address, age, religion, educational qualifications, including research experience and, if already employed, the nature of employment and present salary. They should enclose copies of testimonials and specimens of published work, if any. Candidates called for interview will attend at New Delhi at their own expense. Applications should reach the Economic Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi not later than the 22nd January 1945.

1606

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Goods of MANECK SHAW BYRAMJI ARETHNA alias PATEL ..... **decd.**

SPECIAL CITATION
FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL

GEORGE VI. by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. To the Sheriff for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William in Bengal.

GREETING: We command you that you do peremptorily cite or cause to be cited Byramji Arethna alias Patel father of Maneck Shaw Byramji Arethna alias Patel deceased resident of Panchgani, Dist. Poona in the Province of Bombay, who left his family for more than 15 years and since then not heard of by his relations to appear before our Justice of our High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal aforesaid at the Court House of the said Court in the Town of Calcutta aforesaid and place of Judicature there within twenty-one days from the service of this writ upon him between the hours of ten and twelve of the clock in the forenoon of the same day and then and there to show cause (if he has any) why Letters of Administration of the property and credits of the said Maneck Shaw Byramji Arethna alias Patel lately of No. P. 22 Mission Row Extension, Calcutta, a Parsee Gentleman deceased, should not be granted by our said Court unto Munchershaw Sorabjee Bhesania, the duly constituted attorney of Pirojbai Byramji Arethna alias Patel the lawful mother of Maneck Shaw Byramji Arethna alias Patel, residing at No. P 22, Mission Row, Extension in the Town of Calcutta deceased under pain and contempt of the Law and further to do and receive as to Law and Justice shall appertain and what you shall do herein you shall duly certify with these presents to our said Justices.

WITNESS Sir HAROLD DERBYSHIRE, Kt., M.C., K.C., Chief Justice at Fort William aforesaid, the eighth day of December in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and forty-four and in the eighth year of Our Reign.

The seal of the High Court of judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

(Sd.)
K. L MITRA,
for Registrar.

No 46/19-12-44.

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1602

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Anglo-Egyptian Agreement On Release Of 'Blocked' Sterling

SPECULATIONS ABOUT NEW DEAL FOR INDIA

LONDON, Jan. 5

The commercial and financial agreement between the British and Egyptian Governments announced from Cairo within the last few days and soon to be confirmed from London is of special significance to India, writes the 'United Press of India' correspondent.

Like India, Egypt has also accumulated sterling balances in Britain and such arrangements now made between Egypt and Britain may be taken as guide to what may be proposed to India. In the first place, it is an indication of the slightly easier shipping position which will allow considerably larger volume of imports not only into Egypt but into other Middle East Countries.

In the second place, it involves a grant to Egypt specific quota of "hard currencies" namely U. S. Dollars, Swiss Franc and Swedish Crowns, and therefore provide some foretaste of the manner in which other countries in Sterling area will be allowed to meet their needs for such currencies out of their accumulated Sterling reserves.

Oscar Hobson, City Editor of the "News Chronicle" writes in this connection: "In view of the likely increase in Egyptian imports and of the fact that part of the goods required by Egypt must be obtained from 'hard currency' countries, this relaxation immediately brings into play the problem of Egypt's requirements in U. S. Dollars—probably the most important 'hard currencies' in question. Egypt, although not a member of the British Empire has adhered to the Sterling and Dollar pool agreement by which the whole of her earnings of dollars—whether from exports or from expenditure of the American soldier in her territories—have been sold to the British Government in exchange for Sterling. That helps to explain why Egypt's sterling reserves have now grown to the abnormal figure of about 300 million pounds. In so far as additional imports are obtained from Sterling area, Egypt will have no difficulty whatsoever in finding the wherewithal to pay for them. But since some of the additional exports will have to come from the United States special arrangements have had to be made by which the British Government places the currencies in question at the disposal of the Egyptian Government against payment in Sterling. It has been agreed that for 1945 this 'hard currencies' will amount to an equivalent of 10 million pounds. This, it should be added, relates to gross expenditure. It is not the nett figure arrived at after allowing Egypt to retain the proceeds of her exports to the United States and other 'hard currency countries.'—United Press.

EGYPT AND STERLING BLOC

CAIRO, Jan. 5.—It is authoritatively learned tonight that the amount of foreign currency for imports and purchases outside the Sterling Bloc which will be made available to Egypt by the British Government under the new Anglo-Egyptian Agreement will be the equivalent of 15 million sterling, not 10 million as previously reported.—Reuter.

CITY MARKETS

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, Jan. 6.

After yesterday's sharp rise, the local Cotton Market was somewhat quiet to-day with scattered realising but the fact remains the market is very sensitive and is anxious to follow bullish news. So far there is no reliable news of any damage to the growing crop by the cold wave. The market opened at Rs. 451 for March delivery and declined to Rs. 448/8 under profit-taking. Tone was quietly steady.

Trading was restricted and the market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. March	.....	447 12	0
I.C.C. May	.....	459 0	0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

	Hi.	Low.	Close.
I.C.C. March	452	443	450
I.C.C. May	462/8	454	460/8
Karachi March	45/6/6	44/15	45/6/6

BHUJ, Jan. 6

To-day's Hundi rate of Koris is 339.

COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton March contract is 478 cent points under New York March at Exchange rate 331.

COTTON ROOM RATES.

JARILLA: Extra Superfine Rs. 459, Sup. Rs. 454, Fine 449, F. Good Rs. 444.

M. G. N. T. SIND AME.: Extra Sup. Fine Rs. 509, Sup. 504, Fine Rs. 499 and F. Good 494.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Khandesh Jarilla Rs. 355/75. Berar Jarilla Rs. 435/445 Jan. Rs. 6 to 8 Punjab 289 F. Rs. 72 to 85. 289 F. Sawjin Jan. Rs. 125 to Rs. 135 Sindh N. T. Rs. 475 to 495 Jan. Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 Sawjin Jan. Rs. 60 to Rs. 70.

Gold & Silver

The local bullion market is now feeling the weight of actual stocks and demand for ready Gold and Silver is gradually decreasing. It is true that larger war and inflation feeling are discouraging sellers but we believe present prices are not attractive for purchases.

Forward Gold opened to-day at Rs. 75/6 and declined to Rs. 74/15. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 74/15. Forward Silver after touching Rs. 130 declined to Rs. 129/4 on general liquidation. Spot Silver was quoted at Rs. 129/6.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tata Ordinary 438, Tata Deferred 2,357/8, Indian Iron 43, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 35/10, Bombay Dyeing 1,972/8, Central India 442/8, Century 927/8, Gokak 332/8, Kohinoor 660, Simplex 290, Andhra Valley 1,812/8, Tata Hydro 208/12, Tata Power 1,912/8, Associated Cement 259, Belapur 235/10, Bombay Burma (Old) 540.

N. Y. COTTON MARKET AWAITS PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

Cotton opened steady reflecting trade buying and price-fixing and a combination of factors, such as effectiveness of Government programmes with no likelihood of important changes, the agitation for an upward revision of the parity price formula, prospective increase in farm labour shortages, longer war ideas, inflation psychology and large French requirements. Prices continued steady with evident disposition to await over the week-end for the Presidential message to Congress. The market closed steady

March opened at 22.15 and after improving 22.16 declined to 22.11. The session closed at a rise of 4 points to unchanged.

NEW YORK COTTON.

January 22.01+01, March 22.16+01, May 22.00—, July 21.76, October 20.95+02, December 20.90+04, March highest 22.16+01 (10-3 a.m.), lowest 22.11—04 (11-39 a.m.), Middling Spot 22.51+01.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

March 22.18—, May 22.14+01, July 21.82—01, Middling Spot 21.60—.

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.

March 22.12 May 22.07. July 21.77.

Raid On Distillery In Suburbs

BOMBAY, Jan. 6

The Deputy Commissioner of Police Prohibition, (Bombay), personally led a raid on a well-organized illicit liquor distillery situated on the banks of one of the lakes in the vicinity of Bombay. The distillery was situated at the tip of land protruding into the lake and it was easy from this place to detect any person approaching. The Police had to pass through dense jungle on narrow paths. But they were, it is reported able to surprise the distillers in the act of distilling liquor. Several very large working stills and numerous large casks containing fermented wash and two casks full of liquor were, it is reported, found hidden in the earth amongst dense bushes. In all just over 2,000 gallons of fermented wash, it is reported, was found. A huge mound of jaggery and a large quantity of paraphernalia used in distillation were also found. The articles seized are valued at Rs. 8,000. Six persons were arrested on the spot.

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Lawn Tennis In Doldrums

BY J. C. MAITRA

It is indeed a pleasure to hear that a Lawn Tennis Tournament has been held somewhere in India. We in Bombay have almost forgotten the existence of this lovely game. Of all the foreign games played in this country, lawn tennis is the hardest hit. This is entirely due to the scarcity—almost a famine—of tennis balls. We have to depend wholly on the imported stuff, as tennis balls are not manufactured in India. Owing to the embargo placed on the manufacture of this article of luxury and its export from England, we are having only a nominal quantity of supply occasionally. Even then the quality of the balls is very unsatisfactory. And the prices are tremendously high.

FAMINE OF TENNIS BALLS

The net result of it all is that the game has suffered terribly. If our sporting goods manufacturers had taken up its production in this country, perhaps tennis-lovers would not have been in this awful plight to-day. But in peace-time it would have been impossible for our manufacturers to produce them at a competitive price. Only a protective duty extended to them by the Government of India could have induced them to take up the matter in hand. But who could expect the Government of India, which is far from national, to give them the necessary protection against the interests of Britain? As in many essential matters, tennis balls have remained a question of imputation. I wonder if it will be at all possible to remedy this deficiency even after this war!

BOMBAY HARDEST HIT

Of all the Indian provinces, Bombay is perhaps the hardest hit in the matter of ball supply. There has been very little tennis here during the last few years. Whatever games have been played were outside the public ken, as no tournaments and competitions have been held for a long time. I cannot understand why Bombay lags behind in this respect when provinces like Bengal, U. P., Madras and the Punjab hold their tournaments regularly. It is a well-known fact that the Gymkhanas and the leading clubs of Bombay are far wealthier than their vis-a-vis in other parts of the country. This fact leads us to the inevitable conclusion that the sports organisers there are far more enterprising, despite their financial handicaps, than their opulent confreres here.

WAKE UP, BOM. GYM.

I can understand, and even appreciate, the difficulties of the Hindu and the Parsi Gymkhanas in organising their tournaments, as they have been deprived of their usual habitations for the last three years or so. But what prevents the Bombay Gymkhana and the C.C.I., who are making tons of money out of their liquid rations, to stage the Western India and the All-India Championships? I understand the Bombay Gymkhana is thinking of running their Western India Championships this year. I hope they will arrive at an early decision and announce it promptly. It does not matter if the quality of the balls is not up to the mark. Nor should we be disappointed with the smallness of the entries. We should not be also put out by the lower standard of play. These are inevitable under the present circumstances.

LAWN TENNIS DYING OUT

The East India Championships at Calcutta had to meet all these deficiencies. On the top of it, there was a complete absence of the fair sex, with the result the events in which they had to take part were put on the shelf. It is likely the women's events were not played owing to the shortage of balls. If it comes to that, let us follow the Calcutta example at least. Let us revive our tournaments. Unless we do so the game will be practically dead in this province before the war is over. Owing to the closure of this field, the rising generation is going whole hog for badminton and table tennis. This is not a very pleasing spectacle by any means.

INDOOR GAMES PROSPER

The more we see our young people play in the open the better for their health and the future generations. The indoor games are good for the monsoon months when it is difficult to revel in outdoor sport, though the rainy season in India is never so trying as the winter in the cold countries. Still they play football there in winter. I do not see any reason, therefore, why our young men should fight shy of this manly monsoon game. Anyway, I do not at all like the rabid popularity of a game like table tennis at the expense of the lawn variety. It is the urgent duty of the rulers of lawn tennis in our province to see that their change does not die for want of proper attention.

SURPRISES AT CALCUTTA

The tournament at Calcutta recorded a couple of surprises, in that Iftikhar Ahmed India's No. 2 and Y. Singh, another high ranker, suffered a defeat at the hands of Sumant Misra and Irshad Hussain respectively in the penultimate round of the men's singles. Iftikhar put up a keen fight no doubt up to the last as the score, 6-2, 10-8, 7-9, 5-7, 7-5, indicates. But the youth and vitality of the latter seem to have told in the end. It is certainly a great achievement for Misra, bespeaking a notable advance in his career. But does it connote a fall in the calibre of Iftihar?

JIMMY MEHTA'S SUCCESS

From the easy manner in which J. M. Mehta accounted for Misra in the final, after disposing of Irshad Hussain in the earlier round it would seem that Jimmy has made remarkable progress of late. In addition to the singles title, he claimed the doubles crown also supported by Sumant Misra, Iftikhar Ahmed and Manmohan being their victims in the final. It remains to be seen how these players fare in the All-India Championship which will be held at Madras early next month.

ALL-INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS

I hope Ghaus Mahomed, M. V Bobbjee and other prominent players of India will take part in the national tournament. I also hope that it will be possible to stage the women's events and the fair sex will take part in them in adequate numbers. What about our Bombay players? Leela Row and Uhanum Haji, two of the most distinguished players of the country, have entered the field of matrimony. For the moment their sporting activities are unknown to the public. But the men players are also under a shadow, owing to the absence of competitive tennis in this city for a long time. At the moment it is very doubtful if our city or province will be at all represented in the ensuing all-India meet.

DUTY OF OUR TENNIS RULERS

I would, therefore, earnestly urge all those who are at the helm of tennis affairs in our province to wake up betimes and try to make the game a living entity here. It is gratifying to note that all those who adorn the Committee of the Bombay Provincial Lawn Tennis Association are actively interested in the game. In fact almost all of them are or were, players of repute. So the fate of tennis in this province may be said to be in safe hands. But proficiency and knowledge in the game alone will not suffice. They must do something tangible and substantial to make their existence felt in the land. I do not for a moment minimise the heavy difficulties in their way. But it is for earnest workers in a good cause to try and overcome them as early as possible.

Ceylon T.U.C. Conference Opens

COLOMBO, Jan. 5.

Hoisting the Red Flag at the All Ceylon Trade Union Federation session this evening, Mr. Bankim Mukherjee, Vice-President of the A. I. T. U. C. told those who were still prejudiced against the Red Flag, that it was a proletariat country fighting under that flag which had stood up against the best organised bourgeois country.

Mr. Mukherjee exhorted the workers and peasants who formed 90 per cent of the population to form themselves into trade unions so as to assert their nights.

Dr. Subbaroyan, opening the Soviet War Pictures Exhibition, pointed out how in a quarter of a century Marshal Stalin had so changed Russia as to enable her to defeat the Wehrmacht.

NO COLLEGE EDUCATION FOR GIRLS!

The Sind Hindu Social Conference held under the presidentship of Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, M.L.A. (Central) passed among other resolutions, one demanding the strict enforcement of the Sind Deti-Leti Act which limits dowry to Rs. 1,000.

The Conference also decided to establish an Anti-Deti-Leti Association on a permanent basis. The Conference requested the Association to take suitable measures to root out "objectionable fashion, unbecoming conduct, and indecent dances which are becoming regular features among the urban Hindu community."

Speaking on the resolutions, Mr. Nichaldas Vazirani, Leader of the Hindu Independent Party in the Sind Assembly said he was unreservedly opposed to sending Hindu girls to college. He said that he would feel proud if parents sent their daughters to Shantiniketan (in Bengal) for higher education nor would he object to girls taking up the study of medicine. But no useful purpose was served by sending girls to colleges "where they only acquire proficiency in prevent fashions," he conduced.

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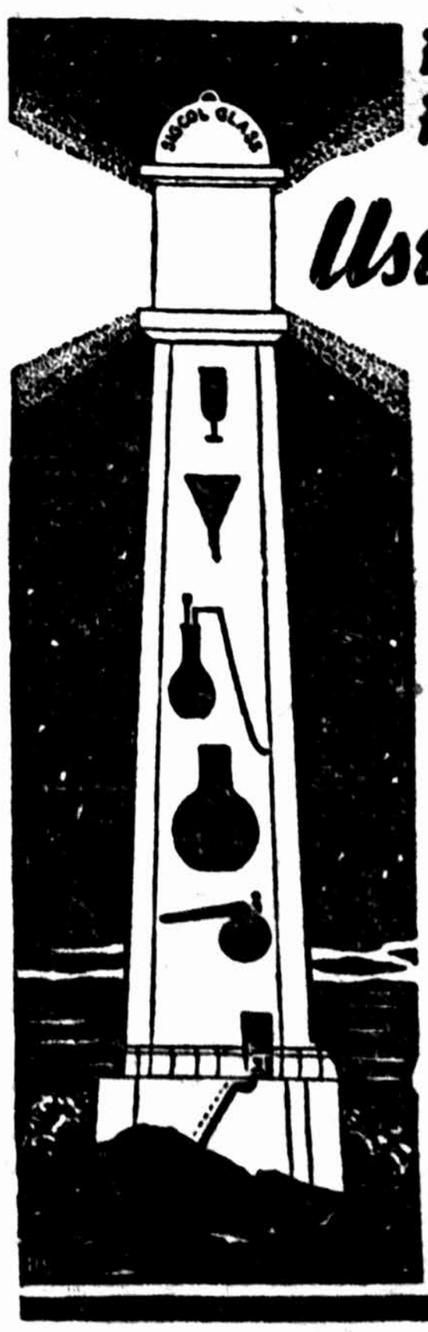

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CAIRO, THE ESSENCE OF DEMOCRACY?

MILITARY MOTOR ACCIDENTS

Southern Army Command On Payment Of Compensation

BOMBAY, Jan. 6.

The procedure adopted by the army in all cases of accidents reported which involve military transport is set out in a letter addressed by the H.Q. Southern Army to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. The letter is a reply to the Bombay Chamber's resolution passed at the recent meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta in which the Government of India was urged to introduce immediately measures which would enable the public to obtain adequate compensation for injuries or damage suffered in accidents caused by service motor drivers.

Stating that they have noted the Chambers' resolution on motor transport accidents, the letter goes on to point out: "A court of inquiry is held to investigate the circumstances of every M.T. accident case which is reported. The court examines the evidence of both civil and military witnesses who are involved. A copy of a Southern Army Order which was issued to enable all available civilian witnesses to attend military courts of inquiry is enclosed.

"With regard to compensation, we have ruled that the court will record their opinion as to the cause of the accident and will accordingly make their recommendation on any claim arising out of the accident. In cases where the militay driver is to blame, compensation is paid, after the claim has been verified by the civil police."

The purpose of the Southern Army Order referred to is to ensure that in all cases, and especially motor accident cases, all relevant civilian evidence may be heard. When a court of inquiry is to be held to determine the circumstances in which an injury has been caused to civilians or in which any damage has been done to civilian property, the President of the Court will notify the civil police four clear days before the court of inquiry is held. The civil police are invited to send a representative and may call additional witnesses or put in written statements made by or any oral statements made to the police by such witnesses.—A.P.

MEMORIAL TO C. V. ACHARIYAR

Committee Formed In Madras With Aney As Chairman

SALEM, Jan. 5.

An All-India National Memorial Committee with Mr. M. S. Aney as President was formed to devise and erect a memorial to perpetuate the memory of the late Dr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar, once President of the Congress. The Committee was formed at an inaugural meeting of prominent citizens held to-day over which Mr. M. S. Aney, Agent-General in Ceylon presided.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras in a message to the meeting described the late Dr. C. V. Achariar as "one of India's greatest leaders" with a long and distinguished public career and hoped that they would devise a suitable memorial to perpetuate his memory.

Many leaders from all over India have associated themselves with the move including Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Mr. B. G. Kher, Sir C. R. Reddi, Pandit Malaviya, Sir Jwalaprasad Srivastava, Sir Mirza Ismail, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and Dr. B. S. Moonje.

The Memorial Committee would among others consist of Mr. K. Srinivasan, Editor of the "Hindu", Sir N. Gopalaswami Iyengar, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chettiar and Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar. Mr. K. A. Nachiappa Gounder was appointed Secretary and Treasurer.

Maharashtra Kisan Conference

KALYAN, Jan. 6

An enthusiatic reception was accorded to Sardar Tajasingh Swatantar, President-Elect of the Maharashtra Kisan Conference, on his arrival at the Kalyan Station to-day on his way to Titvala by the Kisan workers.

One hundred delegates to the Conference have so far arrived at Titvala.—United Press.

Eighth Army's Progress In Italy

Fifteenth Army Group Headquarters, Italy, Jan. 6: After four days of furious fighting, General Foulke's Canadian troops supported by British tanks smashed forward on the extreme eastern end of the Eighth Army front and reached the shores of Valli di Comacchio Lagoon, writes Reuter's Special Correspondent. The latest gains including the capture of the village of San Alberto are now being exploited with the eastward drive towards the village of Mandiole.

Five hundred Germans were captured in the drive of the Eighth Army between Faenza and Lake Comacchio.

Three Major Influences

By D. F. KARAKA, "Bombay Chronicle" War Correspondent

CAIRO, Dec. 29. (By Air Mail).

Modern Cairo would have been Kipling's nightmare. Here meet and rub shoulders everyday all manner of people—Greeks, Egyptians, Indians, French, Chinese, Americans and even the English. It's about the only place in the world where the Englishman does not talk about the weather. Here blend the delicate perfumes of Paris with the stronger aroma of local onion and garlic. Here begins the great belt of rouge and lipsticks which stretches to as far as lips can stretch.

Like the Ganges in India, or, perhaps, more appropriately the Seine in France, the civilisation of the country has grown up on the banks of the Nile. El Nil is older than the Pharoahs and even the Pyramids of Gelzah are comparatively modern in terms of the Nile. Gently it flows down the centre of the metropolis, unperturbed by the war, by the generations that have passed along its banks, by time itself. In its placid waters is reflected the mood of the people. It never disturbs the even tenor of life with anything more than a gentle ripple. On these banks have been built so dead a tomb as the Pyramids and so live a city as Cairo. Out of love, hate, passion: out of parched desert strands, out of the strange blending of Egyptian, Arab and Jew is born the great metropolis, equidistant from the East, on the one hand, and the West, on the other.

THE PROFITEERS

There are three major influences noticeable in Cairo. In Commerce the dominant note is that of the shrewd Jewish business, exaggerated through sheer over-enthusiasm of the local salesman, a firm believer in the tenet of "Take the Tourist for A Ride". The black market of India pales into a gentle grey compared with its counterpart here. Not only in depth of tone and colour is the difference marked, but also in its sphere of influence. The Indian profiteer never attains the same social status of his brethren in Egypt.

In the way of life, in architecture, in showmanship—the shops, the neon lights—the way of dressing, whether it is a window, a woman or a salad, the influence is markedly French. Occasionally a little touch of the Greek intrudes, but insufficient to be noticed. Nobody can tell whether the stuffed meat in cabages served in the little Greek restaurants is ELAS or the kind of meat supported by the RIGHT way of thinking.

KILLEARN'S DIPLOMACY

In politics the influence is without doubt British. In Cairo, there are many Embassies, but there is only one Ambassador that matters. His name is Killearn, a peer of the realm, once known as Sir Miles Lampson. This burly figure in British Middle-East diplomacy sits Sphinx-like at the British Embassy. Like the Sphinx he watches Egyptians pass. He has done more for Britain in Egypt than even Lawrence did next door in Saudi Arabia. The method has changed somewhat with the years. While Lawrence travelled over the desert and entered Damascus on a camel, Killearn is modern enough to ride in anything from a Rolls Royce to a tank. The point is that Killearn gets there. The treaty of friendship with Egypt, the disappearance overnight of Italians, Germans and generally-undesirables during the early days of the war, must rank as the high watermarks of Killearn's diplomacy. So that if it were true that but for the British and Indian armies there would have been no Egypt to-day, it is perhaps equally true that but for Killearn there might have been no British and Indian armies in Egypt at all. Killearn is more than a Pasha. He is Killearn.

AFFLUENCE—PREDOMINANT NOTE

The predominant note of Cairo is its affluence. The shoddy ill-clad beggars that sleep on the street corners do not stand out in the economy of the metropolis as do the baccarat players at private clubs—the men who with one tap on the table have called "Banco" for, five thousand pounds. These are the men at sight of whom one nudges one neighbour as one sips a drink in the lounge of Shepherd's and plays with roasted monkey nuts, which might as well be piastres. Here in this lounge, which is the centre of the city one sees the Shepherd's Flock—the cross-section of Cairo, the middle classes, the bank balances, the 'nouveaux riches', the bourgeoisie. Here come the Ponsonbys of England the Jodhpurs of India, the Snozziebergers, the Hambergers, the Goldsteins (late of Berlin) now of Tel-Aviv. The Levys, who once published books on Art in Vienna but now produce much better Turkish coffee. Here come the petits Pashas, the 'monde', the 'demi-monde'. Here have to come the War Correspondents, for where else is the war?

It is not for nothing that the 4th Indian Division helped to clear the Western Desert of the invader and make Cairo safe for democracy.

MONTY'S COMMAND DOUBLED IN SIZE

Bradley May Receive Another Post

LONDON: As a result of disrupted communications, according to "Time" two American armies, the First and the Ninth, have been transferred from General Bradley's army group to Field Marshal Montgomery's 21st army group. It can now be assumed that the reshuffle of the Allied Command is probably complete. General Eisenhower will remain Supreme Commander. Field Marshal Montgomery's command will be doubled in size, including one Canadian, one British and two American armies. This will make Field Marshal Montgomery field commander of the major operations proceeding against the Rundstedt salient in the north and the west.

There are indications that probably British armoured and infantry forces have been in action since the day when Rundstedt was forced to halt four miles from his objective at Dinant, writes Reuter's Military Correspondent.

This would leave the Twelfth Army Group of General Bradley with only General Patton's Third Army. It is possible, therefore, that some reorganisation will also take place between this truncated army group and General Devers' Sixth Army in the south. General Bradley may receive another post.

General Bradley, lean and spectacled, reputed one of the master strategists of the American army who takes command south of the Bulge has up to the present been commanding the Twelfth Army Group.

Two of the armies of this group now pass to Field Marshal Montgomery.

The S.H.A.E.F. announcement says: "German penetration through Ardennes has created two fronts. One substantially facing south and the other north, by instant agreement by all concerned that the portion of the front facing south was placed under the command of Field Marshal Montgomery and that facing north under the command of General Bradley."

LOYALTY WINS SOVIET SUPPORT

"New Statesman And Nation" On Moscow Policy In Hungary

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The new provisional Government of Hungary whose first act has been to declare war on Germany confirms pretty closely to the pattern set by the U.S.S.R. in Rumania and Bulgaria.

Headed by M. Brace, as Prime Minister and Minister of Defence the administration embraces representatives of national peasants, social, democratic and communist parties together with a number of independents such as Count Telski. That it is a very broadly based coalition from which only Fascists and collaborators are excluded. Its programme is in no way Communist, but an instalment of land reform as in Bulgaria and Rumania is promised immediately.

Commenting on this phase of Soviet diplomacy, the "New Statesman and Nation" writes: "In short the Russian policy seems to favour at the moment the establishment of south-eastern Europe more or less democratic governments unidentified with Soviet principles and give a rope to deal with their own problems in their own way provided their soldiers march in step with the Red Army against the Reich. The policy is flexible; in Bulgaria pro-Axis regents are on trail for their lives, in Rumania there is toleration for monarchy—though not for Anglo-American oil interests. But in every case the indispensable condition of Russian support is loyalty to the cause of the U.S.S.R."—United Press.

Place Of Cottage Industries In Economic Schemes

Vaikunth Mehta Regrets National Planning Committee's Work Remains Incomplete

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"It is a great pity that the work of the National Planning Committee remains incomplete", said Mr. V. L. Mehta, in pleading for the need of according a more prominent part to cottage industries in the economic planning of the country, in the course of a lecture at the University Convocation Hall, on Saturday, held under the auspices of the "Freedom Group." Prof. J. B. Taylor presided.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Reviewing the schemes of the various organisations and of the Government for the economic development of the country, Mr. Mehta felt that the subject of development of cottage industries had been accorded a limited recognition in all these schemes. As far as he could see, it was only in the tentative conclusions of the National Planning Committee that one could get a picture of what cottage industries would stand for in the economic life of the country such as India, with a predominant agricultural economy, with a vast unemployed population, with undeveloped resources and with an industrial organisation which had not been sufficiently stabilised.

The National Planning Committee had always kept in the forefront the proper perspective, the fundamentals of planning had been set forth lucidly and appropriately.

NO PRODUCTION FOR ITS OWN SAKE

The important task which the Committee set before itself was to eradicate poverty and to provide employment for the large masses of population. Production for its own sake was not its principal standpoint. And if at all increase in production was found necessary, it should result in so far as it contributed to the raising of the income of those who toiled or laboured, in fields or in factories.

After outlining the objects for which cottage industries were to be developed—to relieve poverty by finding employment for as large a number of people as possible, to secure the equitable distribution of goods produced, to harmonise various interests and to function on democratic lines—Mr. Mehta felt that to the large-scale industries only a limited scope was open to provide a solution for the problem of unemployment.

The problem of unemployment was a primary one and not a residual one and that being the chief consideration which should govern the action of those who planned for the economic development of the country, it had to be judged whether production through organisations other than those engaged in developing village industries could give a larger volume of employment than through cottage industries, if that sphere was reserved for them. While accepting machines as indispensable, human labour should be used to the utmost limit.

SOCIAL ADVANTAGES

The economic advantages that would result from the development of cottage industries, the contribution they would make in solving the problem of unemployment, had been set forth in the tentative conclusions of the National Planning Committee.

Then there were the social advantages that would follow from development of cottage industries; demoralising influence due to unemployment or underemployment would be removed and a better sense of responsibility would be created. There were also cultural advantages; a worker employed in the cottage industry, would not feel like an automaton, a robot, a cog in the wheel. It would be possible for him to give full play to creative instincts which would otherwise get deadened.

NO MULTIPLICATION OF WANTS

Concluding Mr. Mehta said that if could be proved that the expansion of large-scale industries in this country, designed to meet even an increased standard of living, would not enable the country to absorb those millions of people who were at present either unemployed or under-employed. The ideal had to be, in his opinion, not the multiplication of wants but the restriction of wants of those who exploited the labour of the large masses of population.

And it was not possible for large-scale industries, in a country like India, which was largely agricultural, to plan on democratic lines.

Prof. P. A. Wadia proposed a vote of thanks.

A WOMAN'S VIEWPOINT

On Husbands And Conferences

By Chitra Naik

Last week Father Christmas carried a long trail of conferences in his wake, very much in the same fashion as the Pied Piper of Hamelin did.

There were All-India conferences, provincial conferences, district conferences, taluka conferences; educational, political, and literary conferences, students' conferences and women's conferences, and Heaven alone knows what other conferences.

It is not possible to cover all the effects and repercussions of these various conferences for they must have affected diverse persons in diverse ways But it is amusing to note how a certain district conference of women affected a certain friend of mine belonging to that district. One cold morning he got up—it was the day of the said conference—and found himself in a sad plight. His dear, docile wife who has so far had no opportunity to escape her house-keeping had taken a day's holiday on the strength of an invitation she had received to attend the conference. She was not there to remind him that his tea would get cold if he meant to drink it after finishing his morning paper, that he had forgetfully taken only half a shave and the green stubble still showed incongruously on one cheek, and so on and so forth.

Unfortunately I happened to drop in at his place and found him in his darkest mood. He spurted out on me all the steam that welled up within his bosom. He declared that he firmly believed women would soon go stark mad attending crazy conferences. "I do not understand" he argued, "why you educated women should talk of equality, emancipation, and economic independence when we men treat you with such great respect and consideration. Take the case of my wife. I've educated her after marriage. I always place in her hands whatever I earn. She runs the house, she rules the house. Why did she run away to this conference then? What does she want?"

'A holiday from home, I'm sure", I told him. He stared at me unbelievingly. He could not understand why his wife wanted a holiday. Wasn't she always at home and had an eternal holiday? Inevitably, there followed a long and interesting discussion. The net outcome of it was that we divided into a number of classes the households in which our educated women find themselves, voluntarily or involuntarily.

Proprietors And Managers

Here is the first type: This variety of family life where the educated wife is not economically independent, is very much like a business concern. The husband is the proprietor and the wife executes the duties of the manager. She is fed, clothed, and cared for by the husband and in return she runs the house. He hands over to her whatever money he earns—minus his pocket-expenses—occasionally allots some pen-money to her, and expects her to run the house, keep accounts, and also put by something to provide against a rainy day.

Such a contract followed in a dispassionate businesslike manner, might work out well. But when one recollects that it is in the nature of human beings to be dissatisfied with all existing conditions, one wonders how long such an arrangement can be tenable. The moment the husband feels that his wife is a parasite, and the wife feels that she is no better than a servile estate-manager, the whole system might come toppling down.

In The 'Supper Class'

Conditions similar to these but with slight modifications obtain in that stratum of society known as the 'upper class'—sometimes also known as the 'supper class' from the way it habitually patronizes garden-parties, dinners and suppers. More often than not the educational achievements of a wife belonging to this class are considered as decorations which embellish the family-history and enhance family-reputation. With a few exceptions, these women, assisted by a whole army of servants and having no worries about house-keeping, occupy themselves with social work which means that they pay an occasional visit to an orphanage, a welfare centre, or a Harijan colony; deliver a non-committing, carefully idealistic lecture at the opening of a library or a 'cookery-embroidery exhibition; arrange an expensive jaunt to Simla or Mussoorie, and congratulate one another on the splendid use to which they put their education.

These decorative dolls work neither in the house nor for their livelihood. But they often preach economic independence from platforms in artificially made up speeches. There is a sub-section of this class in which educated women do go out to work. They work either in an honorary capacity which means they deprive someone else equally qualified of his or her rightful earnings, or if they accept a paid position they see to it that it lends considerable glory to their name without entailing much exertion on their part.

Is This Economic Independence?

Next comes the middle-class—or to be more definite the lower-middle class educated wife. In the first place all social disadvantages seem to have heaped themselves in limitless abundance on this stratum of society. This is the class which is for ever financially hard-pressed because it tries to keep up appearances of affluence when it is hard for it even to make both ends meet. And the result is that a woman of this class if she happens to be educated suffers most.

Her budget which always shows a deficit does not allow her to maintain a whole panoply of cooks and ayahs, maids and menials; besides, the insufficient means of her husband force her to find work to have an additional source of income. Does she crave for this sort of economic independence? The answer, I believe, should come in the negative. Moreover, does it appear a very pleasurable prospect to go home after a whole day's hard work and without any rest set oneself to cook, and wash and clean? But this is not all.

A middle-class husband as is generally known, is a very touchy sort of a person. If the wife doesn't hold to his lips a warm cup of tea as soon as he is home and before the coat is fully off his back, he accuses her of grave dereliction of duty. He tells her that she is puffed up with pride because she is educated and because she earns. He snaps his fingers at her and declares he doesn't care even an iota whether she cooks for him or not and that he would prefer staying in a hotel to adopting himself to the ways of a wife who thinks the whole world of herself because she earns money. He tells her that she might go and get a divorce for he knows it for certain that she cannot do it as there is no divorce possible.

And the poor wife bears all this very patiently for hasn't her education taught her to be refined and cultured? If she rebelled against her husband would not the reputation of all educated women be smirched? What would happen to the reputation of her own family and her husband's family? What a blot the rebellion would be on her own character? So, she swallows down all misery, thinks of cooking some nice dish to assuage the temper of her Lord and Master; and when he condescends to speak to her normally after the outburst, tears of gratitude swim in her eyes.

Some Wonderful Reasoning

Concerning this state of affairs, a professor who has been teaching in the Indian Women's University for quite a number of years tells me that he knows why such problems arise. He is strongly against imparting education to women because he does not want them to be unhappy. Do you grasp his idea? Most probably you don't. Then, listen. His contention is that women are born to be miserable. If the light of education is withheld from them they do not see their sad plight. But if they are educated they become conscious of their miserable existence. Inferentially, therefore, only ignorance can make women happy. Is not the reasoning wonderfully cogent?

Anyway, leaving aside the opinions of this pessimistic professor, it seems that in the existing state of our society very few educated married women can lead a really useful and really happy life. What is the solution to this problem?

DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN THE U. S.

For many years the women's rights movement in the United States devoted its major effort toward securing the vote. The first step was taken almost 100 years ago when the first Women's Rights Convention issued a "Declaration of Sentiments" in 1848 protesting against disfranchisement. From that time on the organized movement for woman suffrage worked persistently for the franchise until the ratification of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution was achieved in 1920. This amendment states that: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex." First introduced in the Senate in 1878, its final passage marked a signal victory for the women's rights movement and for the courage and devotion of women leaders who had championed the suffrage cause. Notable gains in women's legal, social and economic status as well as the remarkable contribution by women to victory in the last war largely contributed to the amendment's final passage.

Even before the suffrage amendment became law, however, women in a number of states had been granted the right to vote by state legislation. This movement was initiated in the western region of the country where the pioneer spirit encouraged the general independence of women. In Wyoming women were granted full suffrage as early as 1869 when that area was still a territory. In 1887 Kansas permitted women to vote in municipal elections and a few years later Colorado, Utah and Idaho granted women full suffrage. By 1920 women had full suffrage in 15 states, the right to vote for Presidential candidates only in 12 states, and the right to vote in primaries that is, in the intra-party selection of contestants for public office, in two states. In many states women were permitted municipal and local suffrage on certain subjects such as taxation and the election of public school trustees long before state legislatures granted full suffrage.

Since the passage of the suffrage amendment, women have been elected to important public offices, serving as mayors of cities, governors of states and as representatives of the people in Congress.

100 Years' Struggle

The social, legal and economic rights now enjoyed by American women are largely the result of their own efforts during 100 years of persistent struggle.

During the latter part of the 19th and early part of the 20th centuries, signal advances were made in the status of women, in safeguarding the property rights of married women, in opening educational and professional opportunities, in removing legal incapacities arising from marriage.

Higher education for women began with the opening of Oberlin College as a co-educational institution in 1833 and with the establishment of Mt. Holyoke, a female seminary, in 1937. In 1894 there were only 163,000 girls in secondary schools and 84,000 women in colleges and normal schools. Thirty years later there were 1,936,000 girls in secondary schools and 450,000 in institutions of higher leading. Women now attend leading colleges and professional institutions throughout the country and during the war are acquiring new skills and professions for the postwar era.

The organized women's rights movement in the United States, initiated in 1848 by the first Women's Rights Conventon, has been chiefly responsible for securing legislative protection for women. Women took an active interest in the passage of the amended Cable Act which permits an American woman marrying an alien to retain her citizenship. They were effective in repealing discriminatory measures against married women government workers. In several states women have been instrumental in the passage of minimum wage and maximum hour laws for women and for improvement in child-labour laws. They helped secured passage of the Social Security Act which contains various measures relating to the economic and social welfare of women, children and families.

Protection Of Women's Rights

Other federal legislation protecting women's rights includes the Federal Wage Hour Law, which sets minimum wages and maximum hours for both sexes but is particularly beneficial to women since they previously tended to be underpaid and overworked; the Federal Fair Labour Standards Act which establishes the principle of equal pay for men and women, the National Labour Relations Act and the Public Contracts Act. The constitutional suffrage amendment of 1920 marked a milestone of accomplishment and served as added impetus for the entire movement. Today, women in 28 states can serve on juries, and campaigns now under way in the remaining states are expected to achieve success.

The struggle to gain social and legal rights is closely related to the progress of women in industry. When in the 19th century, women's organizations undertook the battle against discriminatory laws and customs, factory employment provided a major opportunity for economic independence. In 1870 there were 1,836,000 women wage-earners. In 1920 their number had increased to 12,082,766, and by June 1944 it had jumped to 18,180,000. Today, women represent aproximately 35 per cent of the U. S. labour force and are an indispensable factor in the country's economy.

Trade union organization has played an important role in the economic progress made by American women. The first record of their activity in this sphere is the 1825 strike for higher wages of a union of tailoresses in New York. During the 1930's there were strikes of women workers in the New England states and elsewhere. During the next two decades women's labour reform associations in the New England states, in New York and Philadelphia stressed educational activities, higher wages, shorter hours and protective legislation.

National Women's Unions

In 1869 women boasted their first national organization, the Daughters of St. Crispin, a union of shoe workers with lodges scattered across the country from California to Maine. The formation of the Knights of Labour in 1873 heralded the first real attempts to organize women on an equal basis with men; it was later followed by the organization of women together with men in local affiliated with the American Federation of Labour and the Congress of Industrial Organization. The National Women's Trade Union League, organized in 1903, and functioning today, has greatly aided union organization, has strongly supported the worker's education movement.

Largely through trade union organization women have secured higher wages and shorter working hours, vacations with pay and security through seniority rights. The recommendations for women adopted at the recent conference of the International Labour Organization call for equal opportunity of women with men for jobs—to be based on individual merit, skill and experience; and wage rates set according to job content without regard to sex.

Today there are approximately 3,000,000 women trade unionists in the United States. Mary Anderson, for 25 years director of the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labour, recently stated:

"As a union member for almost half a century I can vouch for the value of unions to women and of women to unions . . . . We can take real satisfaction in the remarkable strides in industrial safety: in guarding workers against on-the-job accidents and occupational diseases; in the growth of workmen's compensation laws and state safety codes; in the programme of compensation benefits and rehabilitation to save injured or disabled workers from being relegated to the scrap heap."

The Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labour has been instrumental in securing many of the above benefits as well as general improved working conditions for women in industry.

With the end of the war in sight, leading American women feel that the post-war period will open new horizons for women. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, recently expressed the hope that there would be women delegates to the peace conference. She stated that: "In every country there are women ready to think in terms of post-war developments on a world scale . . . . Men and women will have to live in the new world together. They should begin now to build it together." —U.S.O.W.I.

An Indictment Of Pakistan

"IS PAKISTAN NECESSARY?" by V. B. Kulkarni, Price Rs. 3/12.

"AN ECONOMIST LOOKS AT PAKISTAN" by Radha Kamal Mukerjee. Price Rs. 1/8.

Both published by Hind Kitabs, Hornby Road, Bombay.

It is amazing that though Pakistan itself is still in a nebulous state, a vast amount of literature has been produced about it in recent times. The very fact that a single publisher has brought out two books on the subject within a month testifies to the immence public interest in the subject. Though written independently they are in a sense complimentary to each other. The first book discusses the issue from a historical, political and, if one may say so, a dialectical point of view; the approach of the latter is purely economic.

Mr. Kulkarni has made a careful study of the subject and his book is interspersed with a wealth of quotations from various authorities. He traces the growth of the Pakistan idea from the earliest times to the Gandhi-Jinnah meetings of last September. He discusses how the problem of minorities is solved by Soviet Russia, how there is a fundamental difference between that solution and the one sought by the Muslim League. The Indian communists, as the self-appointed spokesmen of Soviet views, are supporting Pakistan on the ground of self-determination of nationalities as granted in Russia. Mr. Kulkarni exposes the fallacy in this argument.

The title of the book is somewhat misleading, for the author's thesis is that Pakistan is altogether unnecessary. This he has proved with commendable success but the value of the book would have been increased if he had given a more sympathetic consideration to the Muslim case for Pakistan. It is easy enough to denounce or dismiss it but there must be something behind all this separatist upsurge—something more than Mr. Jinnah's power-politics. That something must be carefully diagnosed and sympathetically treated before Pakistan dies a natural death.

Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerjee is also as much against Pakistan as Mr. Kulkarni. But in his small book he deals with facts, not polemics. He brings the trained and impartial eye of an economist to bear on the controversy. He goes to the heart of the problem and in a few pointed paragraphs and half-a-dozen eloquent maps shows conclusively how the creation of Pakistan would only accentuate instead of solving the problem of minorities.

"Men in India may quarrel about race and culture, language and script, custom and religion. But soils, rivers, raw materials and minerals are not controversial; and it is these that represent the physical framework largely regulating the features of economic and political planning". Even the most perfervid protagonist of Pakistan cannot controvert the facts and figures presented by Dr. Mukerjee. And the great merits of this little book lies in this that those facts and figures are quickly assimilable. They deserve the dispassionate consideration of all those interested in the welfare both of Muslims and Hindus.

EDUCATION IN JAPAN

JAPAN AUR USKA TALIMI NIZAM, by Sir Ross Masud (Nawab Masud Jang Bahadur), Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu (India), Delhi, price Rs. 2/8.

The Japanese nation is remarkable in many respects and its present aggressive mood, its history and culture provide many interesting features. Particularly, its system of education, which revolutionised its outlook on life is worth careful study, and at a time when post-war reconstruction plans are on the anvil, we must have in view the systems of other countries, whether they are friends or foes, even if it be to avoid the pitfalls which tend to produce an aggressive mentality. In the book under review, the late Sir Ross Masud, (Nawab Masud Jang Bahadur), has given details of Japanese system of education and a history of its political and cultural progress to serve as the background. Sir Ross Masud, when serving as Director of Public Instructions in H.E.H. the Nizam's Government was deputed by this Government to study the educational system of Japan and submit his report for guidance in the new system of education inaugurated by the Osmania University. The book sums up his impressions of the tour and study of the system at first hand, and is certainly an authentic book on the subject.

DISTRIBUTIVE CO-OPERATION

"Co-operative Distribution in Bombay" By M. P. Nagarsheth—The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute—Price Rs. 2/8.

The scarcity and high prices of foodgrains and other necessaries of life which have ruled in India, have raised difficult problems regarding the procurement, supply and distribution of these articles. The middle class and the masses have felt the pinch of restricted supply and dearness severely, and Government has been trying its best to ease the situation by setting up a suitable machinery for the distribution of foodstuffs and other articles. The co-operative movement in other countries had, even before the war, developed powerful and efficient agencies for supplying and distributing the necessaries of life, but India lagged behind by a long distance. Some Provinces e.g., Madras had made some headway but Bombay had made small progress in this co-operative endeavour. The pressure of war conditions, however, imparted a stimulus and co-operative institutions and workers rose to the height of the occasion. Government's policy of giving preference to co-operative societies in the work of selling controlled commodities was specially helpful and as a result co-operative distribution has now spread over all districts of the Province. Mr. Nagarsheth has given an interesting account of the origin, constitution and working of co-operative institutions which are engaged in the sale of commodities, district by district, in the whole Province and pointed out their achievements and difficulties. He has also made useful suggestions, based on practical experience, for the improvement and stabilisation of the distribution section of the co-operative movement. What policy Government and the Co-operative Department should beneficially pursue to secure permanence for the welcome development on the distribution side, in post-war years, has likewise been indicated by the author of the pamphlet. Mr. Nagarsheth deserves to be congratulated on the very instructive work he has done and the Provincial Co-operative Institute has rendered a useful service by getting him to do it and by publishing the information compiled by him with care and discrimination.

V. G. K.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMICS

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS, 2 Parts by G. B. Jathar and S. G. Beri (Oxford University Press. Indian Branch. Pages 382 and 198; Price Part I Rs. 4, Part II Rs. 3/4).

This is a third edition of the well-known text book of elementary Economics. The fact that in seven years it has gone through three editions shows its popularity. By now it is prescribed as a text book or recommended for additional reading at the Intermediate examination of many universities. It fully deserves its popularity. It admirably combines fullness of material with accuracy and lucidity of explanation. As in the previous editions Part I deals with general principles of Economics and Part II with Indian Economics. The latter is now brought up to date in respect of facts and figures about economic conditions in India. A most useful feature of the book is that every chapter contains a brief summary at the end. Altogether the book is an excellent introduction to a serious study of Economics, for the general reader as well as the University student.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

It was 'refreshing' to read the following letter, written by "A Democrat," in the columns of the Daily "Bombay Chronicle", dated January 3, 1945:—

"Children are the precious assets of a country and its people. The children who are young to-day will be governors of world affairs in the days to come. If we want to be a healthy and strong nation, we must give them every advantage and aid within our power to develop their personalities. To sing songs of the Soviet Children, without taking even a little step forward in just meaningless

"We have founded many charitable institutions for men and women, but so far little has been done to bring a measure of comfort and light to the neglected and abused child. Would we render a patriotic service? Then help to establish Child Welfare Services. You can thus bring a lot of sunshine and happiness into the lives of thousands of helpless children who are lying in misery. In other progressive countries, there are well-established Humane Societies which are devotedly concerned not only with the welfare of children, but also with that of animals."

We only wish he should have known about the existence of the premier Children's Association in India, Balkan-ji-Bari, which was established about eighteen years ago, and has been carrying on its work in Bombay since last ten years. Will the above-mentioned "Democrat" and other friends interested in child welfare lose no further time, and try to co-operate with our organisation to extend and expand its activities for the boys and girls of our country?

It may be admitted that our progress has been slow—but has it not been steady? There was a friend who recently told our Organiser that he should be prosecuted in a Court of Law for achieving so little for the cause of children in the course of eighteen years. And he retorted: "I would have a right to defend myself, if not sue you all, on the ground that you never helped our Movement to progress. I have been dinting into your ears for the last so many years to do something, but you have preferred to remain deaf, and not to waken from your slumber."

Anyway, the time is not gone yet. We have reported in these columns a number of times regarding our earnest efforts in connection with the child welfare activities, and our intentions to proceed further in this direction. Those who are in sympathy with our work and wish to be helpful to us may still get in touch with us, and send for the full particulars of the Association from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21. There will be nothing better and more encouraging than their joining hands with us to do something really substantial for our "governors of world affairs in the days to come."

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Shri Javendra Desai and another Balkan-ji-Bari Worker visited Kherwadi, near Bandra, last Sunday. They related stories to children, played with them and explained to them the importance of cleanliness in their clothes as well as in their habits.

Tardeo Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls visited the Rajkamal Kalamandir and Kardar Studios and were explained the technicalities of the production of Talkie Films.

Marine Lines Balkan-ji-Bari children went to see the "Janmabhumi" Press and the Museum. They tried to understand the work of all the departments of a newspaper office, including the working of the rotary machines.

Sandhurst Road Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls had a feast of colour, music and dance at their first annual social gathering on the New Year Day.

The old man (left) feels proud, and rightly so to hold this child in his lap because it is the child of the person whom also the old man held in his lap when he was a child. And the boy (on the right) too is proud of his doggie and the flowers.

Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari children had an outing to Trombay, and Sukkur boys and girls a boat excursion together with Shrimati Parvati T. Gidvani, President, Sind Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, who also visited the Obavaro Balkan-ji-Bari.

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Today, as you know, a General Rally of all Bombay and Suburban Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls will be held, under the presidentship of Shri B. G. Kher, at the Laxmi Nagar Pavilion, 10th Road, Khar, at 9 a.m. After the Flag hoisting ceremony, Mr. S. K. Dutt will sing Tagore's Bengali children's songs and Professor Gurdial Mallik will relate short stories. Children will ask Mr. Kher questions which he will reply.

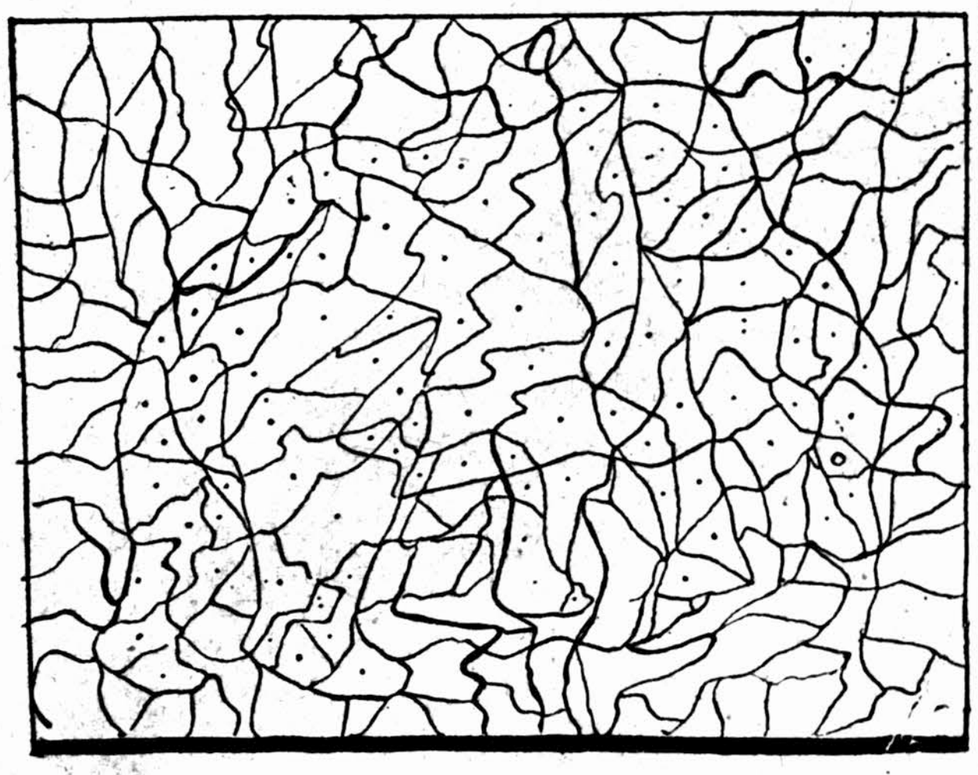
On next Sunday, January 14, a pic-nic, conference and general meeting of all the Bombay and Suburban Balkan-ji-Bari Workers and Sympathisers has been arranged for the whole day at Shri Ratilal M. Nanavati's garden, 213 Mandpeshwar Road, Borivli. There will be a free, frank and friendly discussion on Balkan-ji-Bari activities, under the presidentship of Lady Monijeh R. Masani, a talk by Shri Gurdial Mallik on Child Welfare Movement, under the presidentship of Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai, and a general meeting, to arrive at certain decisions in connection with the children's work, under the presidentship of Shri B. G. Kher.

*

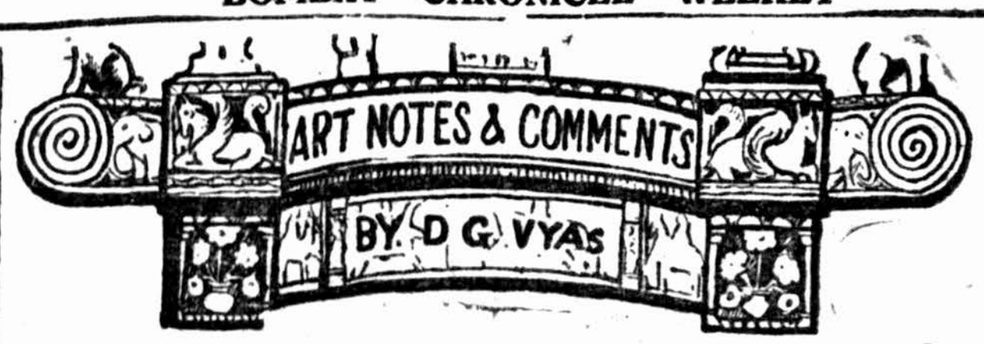
Any child is welcome to the great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari The All-India Children's Association: Join to-day!

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving Dada

"GULSITAN", Khar—Bombay 21.



Colour the dotted portions of this funny drawing (By M. Dinakar Rao—18 years—Madras), and you will get the picture of a——what?



"National" used as a veneer—Economics overrides aesthetics—Main channels of art closed—National life without national arts—Vikrama committee organises dance-festival—Standard of planning and architecture—Scope of craft work in basic education.

"National reconstruction", "Post-War industrial planning" and "Regeneration of national life" are the types of slogans which are now frequently heard from the official and also non-official circles especially since the outbreak of the war. The term "national" has emerged from the gamut of such slogans with increased popularity. It is attached as an adjective to any and every undertaking irrespective of its national significance or the contribution it has to make towards the regeneration of Indian life.

"National"—A Vogue

"Advancement of national industries" is the outcry of some of the industrialists; but it is a part of the strategy to tighten the chain of capitalism round the neck of the masses. There are economists, who are honest and independent in thought and who hold the view that the industries to be national should have Indian capital, management, material and labour as their essentials; and the capitalists who have assumed the role of the architects of a new and self-supporting India have found in them their supporters. The term "national" is tactfully employed by such capitalists as a veneer over their projects for consolidation of their vested interests.

There is the other side of the picture of industrial India, and it emphasises the need of the revival of cottage-industries. The fact that the industrial movement is divided into two camps cannot be gainsaid, but there should be no rivalry between them. The machine with its strength and with its feet dug deep in the gold and silver of the capitalists should ensure survival of the cottage-industries, both utilitarian and artistic. Cottage-products were, during the days of their prosperity, national in a larger measure than their mechanised successors of to-day happen to be. The movement for the revival of cottage-industries aims at economic stability based on equitable distribution of wealth and it should therefore be prosecuted with unabated vigour.

Is industrialisation—mechanised or manual—the only way to the regeneration of Indian life in its varied aspects? Even nationalisation of industries carried to the extent of the abolition of the privilege of private ownership and of the elimination of capitalistic industrialism will not ensure the full achievement of the objective. But the reply should be demanded from those who consider themselves to be experts in the country's economics and are enthusiastic advocates of industrial reorganisation and expansion. Next to the political stands the economic angle through which an approach is made to the exceedingly complex problems of India's future. Obviously the popular conception of national life is restricted, as it leaves out the artistic and cultural facet of the latter as unimportant.

Planning With Omission

India of yore could stand before the world, erect and unbowed, because her genius was multino-minous and prolific. Her output in the sphere of philosophy, science, literature and art was enormous and outstanding and had earned for her the distinction of a highly cultured and civilised country. Creative endeavour in philosophy, literature and science was, according to the universal law, the privilege of a gifted few. The dissemination of such a specialised knowledge was again restricted by the barriers of human understanding. In spite of that India's contribution to the world-culture by her intellectual output is still counted as magnificent.

Art-appreciation, on the other hand, was not restricted by educational limitations or economic environments. Aesthetic sensibility was the ethos of the Indian people. Art was the supreme product of the creative genius of the country and stood out in high relief on the cultural facet of her life. Political freedom, industrial prosperity and economic stability should no doubt, be among the ideals of planning, but with art held in abeyance or kept at an arm's length as unimportant, they will fail to enable India to reassert herself as a distinctive nation.

Closed Channels

The values of Indian art as a national characteristic are not yet fully realised by those who are formulating various schemes for reorganisation. Cultural regeneration with art as a central force should be one of the objectives of every movement which aims at the replanning of the industrial organisation or educational system. Industry and architecture are the two main channels through which the currents of art flow towards and fuse with life; but industry, in the present time, is solely governed by the economic and utilitarian principles. Since philistinism is one of the qualities of the political and economic "ismits", the industrial organisation which they have in view is bound to be utilitarian in its aim and effect.

Beauty recedes from life when economics overrides aesthetics. Life gets brutalised when it is denied contact with art. This is exactly the position with which the industrialised India will be confronted; and it is just the opposite of what it was in the past. India was known the world over as an artistic and art-producing country, because her exported industrial products were beautiful and original in designs. Art was, then, not tethered to a particular medium. It approached life through various avenues like textiles, ornaments, furniture, metal-wares, pottery, etc. and was valued by the people as their daily necessity. Synthesis of beauty and utility was the hall-mark of the national industries of ancient India. The industrial organisation of the future is likely to be national in every respect except in its "artistic aspect."

Architecture is the art which provides constant artistic environments to man. It occupies a prominent place among the arts by which countries are known and distinguished. Now look at the architectural trends which are passing as the standards of the contemporary age. Anyone who is even superficially acquainted with India's art-traditions will not hesitate to aver that the same are not born from her creative genius. The gloomy present gives a glimpse of the shape of things to come. It holds out an unpleasant assurance that the architecture of the industrially prosperous India will not be Indian. And yet architecture is left out of the scope of planning.

Developmental Defect

Life in modern India has almost lost contact with art, because industry is overweighted with self-interest in one camp and with economic considerations in the other, and because architecture is in the grips of second-hand but savage modernism. The need of planning both with reference to the country's art-traditions and actual requirements is urgent. The masses should demand such a planning, but they have no tongues. The educated section, though extremely small, enjoys the privilege of leadership in every movement and is gifted with a mobile tongue, but it generally misses art in its every demand or dealing, as it suffers from aesthetic insensibility, which is a developmental defect induced by the current educational system.

The preparation of a nation-wide ground-work for art-appreciation is a function of education which, for the same reason, should embrace its aesthetic element and should be free and compulsory. The training in art-appreciation should start from the cradle and should be continued throughout the course of education. Those, who have passed through such an educational system, will be in search of beauty. They will demand art through industry, architecture and its other channels.

India's traditional arts are national and are capable of regenerating and revitalising her life. But they are utterly disregarded by those who are playing the role of "master-planners." One fails to understand what reconstruction or industrial organisation with "national" as an adjective is going to be like with Indian art as a national characteristic assigned no place in the schemes of planning.

Dance-Festival

The All-India Dance-festival, which will commence at the Excelsior Theatre on January 18 and will continue for a week is the enterprise of the Vikramaditya Bimillenium celebrations committee and is, like the All-India Music Congress, a part of the programme of the celebration of the great event. The festival will reveal the magnificence and magnitude of India's classical dance-Art by representing its Kathak, Bharat Natya, Kathakali and Manipuri techniques in their traditional purity. It will bring together, on a common platform exponents who have devoted their life to classic dance and who should be counted as authorities on the same.

The recitals, which are judiciously planned will, rightly speaking, present authentic expositions of the various techniques and will provide music—vocal and instrumental—which is peculiar to each of them. They will, moreover, include several dances which are specially composed for the occasion. Such a festival will be the first of its type ever held in India. Bombay should consider it a rare privilege to be the venue of a unique dance-function which will go down as a landmark in the cultural history of modern India.

The appropriate medium of homage to the Monarch Vikramaditya should be the classic of arts, as he himself was a great art-patron. Music initiated the celebrations and now follows the dance-art. Here is an opportunity for Bombay to do its homage to Vikramaditya and, at the same time to appreciate the dance-heritage of India which the festival will present in its true perspective. Bombay celebrates the new year of the Vikrama era with enthusiasm. It should commemorate the bimillenium of the same by liberally contributing to the fund of the Vikrama Art Theatre towards which the net proceeds of the dance-festival will be credited by the committee.

Nothing Haphazard

A post-war reconstruction committee will, it is understood, be appointed by the Government of Bombay with a view to co-ordinating the activities of the various authorities in Bombay City and Greater Bombay in connection with post-war development. And the committee will appoint separate panels to advise itself on the different subjects. Since housing, town planning and development of the suburbs are among the subjects which will be dealt with by the Committee, the Government ought to appoint experts on the sub-Committees and ought to fix definite standards of architecture and civic art with emphasis on Indian traditions.

Haphazard reconstruction, by owners of the buildings in the area that was devastated by fires following explosions in last April has been prevented by special legislative measures. The ground is, thus, prepared for reconstruction of the area on "modern principles of town-planning"; but nothing is yet known about the scope of the scheme which the Municipal Corporation is going to formulate and about the provision, therein, of any artistic or cultural amenities. Will the Municipal authorities acquaint the public with the bare outline of the scheme and with the standards of architecture it proposes to fix.

Basic Education

While inaugurating the Bombay Provincial Basic Education Conference at Surat on December 25 Mr. I. M. Trumton, Adviser to the Governor of Bombay in the Educational Department, is said to have expressed the opinion that the basis of the basic education scheme should be broadened to include special crafts like agriculture or weaving that would suit the conditions obtaining in the places in which the schools are situated. The selection of the crafts should be wider, but it should be made on certain principles.

Artistic handicrafts, which are peculiar to the places in which the schools are situated, should be included in the scope of the selection of craft-work and should be assigned to the students who belong to the communities which are engaged in their manufacture. The basic education should not be overweighed by economic considerations. It should stimulate productive and also creative activity and should have a definite bias towards art in order to cultivate the aesthetic sensibility of the students.

YOUR PRESENT AND YOUR FUTURE

Service in the W.A.C.(I) Naval Wing offers the women of India a magnificent chance to prepare themselves to take an important part in shaping their country's future which is their future too. There is a growing desire amongst Indian women to progress and to take as active a part in national affairs as the women of other nations. In commerce and industry, India is progressing rapidly and this fact is giving women the chance they need. It is certain that many well-trained personnel (both men and women) will be needed for civil jobs when conditions return to normal. There is no doubt that a Naval Wing training and the experience gained while doing new and interesting jobs will equip many women with the essential qualifications necessary for a successful career in civil life.

Many women have joined already but more are still needed. This is a great opportunity for you to prove yourself worthy of the great traditions of India.

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AAA 34.

LAMBADI DANCER

A sketch by Chittaprosad made during the opening day performance of the People's Theatre Conference.

THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

With the opening of the Bombay People's Theatre Conference on January 4, that institution may be said to have come of age.

The performance on the opening day provided striking evidence that the early, amateurish stage is well-nigh over. From now on one will have a right to expect from the People's Theatre programmes that will integrate an awareness of contemporary social issues with a high standard of disciplined showmanship.

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"Spirit Of India"

The ambitious half-hour ballet "SPIRIT OF INDIA" and the other dance items presented on the first day of the conference carry forward the technique of applying dance forms to the interpretation of social and political reality used by Uday Shankar in his ballets, "Labour And Machinery" and "Rhythm of Life". To witness it is a stirring emotional experience and no one who loves his country will fail to be moved and thrilled by it. The folk-dances are a delight to watch, a proof that the most down-trodden of our people still retain the finer graces of life. It is gratifying to learn that this programme will be repeated for the public towards the end of January. Shanti Bardhan who composed most of these items and who was associated with the Shankar Culture Centre as a dance teacher has imbibed what was best in the spirit of Shankar's programmes and added to it a touch of his own creative genius. It is hard to imagine that in six months he has so thoroughly trained this group of boys and girls most of whom had never before danced in their life. It is a miracle achieved by hard work, disciplined team-spirit, and consecration to an idealistic cause.

Two others who contributed to the success of this programme had their training with the Shankar troupe—Abani, the versatile music director and Sachin Shankar, Uday's handsome cousin who danced the "Spirit of the Drum", his own composition.

Among others one may mention the sisters Shanta and Dina, the latter of whom has appeared in earlier plays staged by People's Theatre, and both of whom have acquired amazing virtuosity in so short a period of training; Nagesh the "Hitler" of People's Theatre's "Yeh Amrit Hai" and Leela who played the Scientist's wife in the same play; the big Reddy with his powerful voice; Reba whose voice is like the pealing of bells; Apuni, a remarkably bright lad from Malabar. And, lastly, one should mention Benoy Roy, the young Bengali poet who started a patriotic song movement in the villages of Bengal and is the Joint Secretary of the I. P. T. A. The bringing together and training of this troupe is largely a tribute to his efforts.

Here are a few representative comments heard at the end of the performance:

A MAN-ABOUT-TOWN: "Good Lord I never knew such wonderful things were being done on the stage."

A FILM STAR: "It makes me ashamed of the easy money we are earning for acting in stupid pictures that mean nothing."

A VETERAN MARATHI JOURNALIST: "There is nothing amateurish in this show. The People's Theatre can compete with the professional stage on any terms."

A WELL-KNOWN WOMAN WRITER FROM U. P.: "The "Ram Lila" is exactly as I have seen in our villages."

A YOUNG PARSI ENTHUSIAST: "To say the least it was magnificent."

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Zubaidah

On Monday, January 8 the People's Theatre will stage "Zubaidah" as the concluding item of the conference. It is a full-length play (in 4 acts and 14 scenes!) written by K. A. Abbas, and directed by Balraj Sahni who is said to be using certain novel and striking effects, never before seen on the Indian stage. The cast of 40 includes Uzra Mumtaz a talented young lady from U P, who was associated with Uday Shankar's dance troupe during his last tour of Europe and America and who plays the title role; Chetan Anand, a personable young intellectual from the Punjab who will shortly be seen in stellar roles in more than one film; Randhir, a most promising character actor, who plays the small town money-lender; Hamid Butt who makes an impressive figure as an old-fashioned aristocrat; Khan, a brilliant radio artiste, who plays the gossip monger of the town.

The play is based on a real-life story—the heroic and self-sacrificing endeavour of a Muslim woman who discarded "purdah" and gave her life to save the people of her town from the ravages of an epidemic. Round this incident has been woven a drama out of the material of every-day life in a small North Indian town, with its peculiar manners, customs humour and tragedy. The central characters belong to a Muslim family but the author insists that his purpose is not to show the "peculiar" traits of Muslim culture, but to demonstrate that the way of life of the Muslims is not much different from the way of life of the Hindus, that they are faced with the same problems, and inspired by the same ideals.

As the show on January 8 is only open to the already-enrolled members of the Reception Committee, a repeat performance will be given on the 9th (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. at the C. J. Hall, seats for which can be reserved in advance at the theatre.

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So It Was Written In The Book Of Fate?

Let's talk about "Kismet"—not the Bombay Talkies picture starring Ashok Kumar and Leela Chitnis, but the Hollywood version starring Marlene Dietrich and Ronald Colman.

Years ago I was accused (in an open letter) of being prejudiced in my criticism of films. In particular I was accused of being unduly enthusiastic about the pictures of one Hollywood director—William Dieterle—at the expense of the others. I replied that any one who could produce such a brilliant succession of artistic, progressive and socially significant films as "The Story of Louis Pasteur", "Emile Zola", "Dr. Ehrlich" "Reuter" and "Hunchback of Notre Dame", deserved to have the critics raving about him. But, I asked to the effect, "Is it imaginable that if the same Dieterle gave us a reactionary picture I would pay him the same tributes as I lavished on him for PASTEUR and ZOLA?"

The time has come to redeem that promise. It is unforgivable for the creator of "ZOLA" to perpetrate a cheap and false and stupid picture like "Kismet." The fall from the inspired idealism of his earlier pictures to the (literally) naked and unashamed exploitation of Marlene Dietrich's sex-appeal is tragic enough. But even more tragic is to find a believer in internationalism like Dieterle (who left his country because of that race-obsessed tyrant, Hitler) making a picture that misrepresents and slanders not only the Arabs but all the Oriental peoples. The Baghdad of the technicolor "Kismet" never existed. (For instance, the three-fourth nudity of Marlene is supposed to represent a civilization which insisted on the 'purdah' and the 'burqua'!) It is all a creation of the reactionary romantics of the West who want to perpetuate the legend that the East is "mysterious", "strange", "exotic", etc., etc. It suits imperialists to bolster this fraud. One can understand imperialists like Korda and A. E. W. Mason presenting caricatures of the East in pictures like "Drums" and "Thief of Baghdad." But for a man of the artistic integrity and robust idealism of Dieterle to project such fantastic nonsense on the screen provokes the cynical to declare that the idealism of western intellectuals does not extend "East of Suez"; in their eyes the Orientals remain "mysterious" and "romantic" barbarians and as such, deserving nothing better than the "civilizing" imperialism of the western powers!

Yes, indeed, when one sees such an ignoble 'volte face' by a man like Dieterle, one feels like believing in the vicious tricks of "Kismet"!

SPIRIT OF THE DRUM

An artist's impression of Dina and Sachin Shankar dancing in the People's Theatre show. (Sketch by Chittaprosad).

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Book News

I read in a North Indian paper—and I devoutly hope it is true—that Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit has taken with her to America Pandit Jawaharlal's sequel to his Autobiography which he is said to have completed shortly before his arrest on August 9, 1942. The "Autobiography" (published in America under the title TOWARD FREEDOM) covers the period up to 1934. Much has happened since then, and as one of those who helped to shape India's destiny and mould public opinion in this country during these eventful years, what Panditji has to say in this book is of vital interest to every Indian and to every civilized person anywhere else in the world.

Mrs. Pandit is also said to have taken with her for publication in U.S.A. two of her own works—her Autobiography and a collection of letters she wrote to her daughters from prison, entitled, "TOMORROW IS YOURS"! Mrs Pandit's collection of articles (written during her term of office as the Education Minister of U.P.) appeared some years ago under the title **"SO I BECAME A MINISTER."** She will be the third in the Nehru family to publish an Autobiography, as her younger sister, Krishna Hutheesing, published hers (WITH NO REGRETS, Padmas, now in second edition) a year ago.

*

The book of the moment undoubtedly is "ROMAIN ROLLAND—The Story Of A Conscience" by Dr. Alex Aronson, which was recently published by Padmas. The sad news of the great writer's death will naturally lend gloomy interest to this book which is at once a biography and a critical study of the man and the age in which he lived. "The story of Romain Rolland's conscience is the story of his age. In it are reflected the moral and intellectual aspirations of innumerable individual existences, their strivings for truth, their convictions, their faith."

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Is genius hereditary? One is provoked to ask this question not only when one contemplates the Nehrus—Motilal and Jawaharlal—but also when one finds Lin Yutang's 19-year old daughter coming out with an amazingly well-written novel, FLAME FROM THE ROCK, a story of war-torn China and the love and faith that two young people find in the midst of it. "It is a true and living picture of China's Young", says Pearl Buck, "luminous and beautiful."

Regarding BOOK NEWS, the verdict of the readers (not unanimous, as one does not like it at all and another wants it only once a month!) is that it should be continued as a regular feature.

UZRA MUMTAZ

who plays the title role in the People's Theatre's Hindustani play, "Zubaida"

For Malabar We Want

MALISTAN—OR DEATH!

By THOMAS BRA

NOW that the principle of slicing up this country has been accepted by the 2,000 million inhabitants of the world, I, Thomas Bra, as the self-appointed representative of Malabar and its mystic national yearnings for segregation and liberty, hereby put forward a demand for giving unto us, the hordes of Kerala, what is logically and absolutely ours. I demand Malistan or else.....

Let it not be deemed that this is just another opportunist cry amidst a hundred other shrieks. This is a vital and unalterable demand, voiced forth in the utmost sincerity and earnestness. Nor be it thought that we have no clear-cut formula ahead of us: we have; and here in the following lines I shall endeavour' as one veracious politico to another, to give you a glimpse of our Blueprint for Malistan.

Why do we want Malistan? Why indeed! What a question! We want Malistan because we are a nation. What is a nation? Although Mr. Jinnah is the sole living authority on the subject, I venture to submit that seen from any possible angle, Malayalees comprise a nation. Look at our geographical compactness and isolation, for example. On the eastern side of our beloved Fatherland are the Western Ghats (we shall soon be changing the name, however), mountains which are as good as any on earth, mighty and impregnable but for one narrow pass or two; and on the west we have the Arabian Sea, mysterious and unsailable as any sea can be.

Separate Nation

Geographically, therefore, we are a separate race and nation, and that is why we want to cut ourselves entirely away from other states. Besides we are a minority community. Twelve million Malayalees mean a 3% minority. (For practical and political purposes this can be roughly considered as 20 million, that is, 5p.c.) Don't you think that the rights of this powerful minority must be safeguarded? Who will otherwise guarantee self-respect and safety for this 12 million? Who will guarantee us protection and freedom from frustration and exploitation and annihilation? Who will, who can, but ourselves? Hence, Hurrah for Malistan!

Kerala, as you possibly don't know, is a long narrow strip of extremely delectable land in the West Coast of India. It is a land flowing with milk and honey, a land of great historic antiquity. Lest you should doubt it, let me impress upon you the legendary origin of our Fatherland. That ancient sage, Parasuram, in expiration of his sins did intense penance for a number of years and was rewarded with a magic pickaxe, which he, standing on the heights of Western Ghats, heaved into the arid Arabian Sea; and lo! out of the waters, along the path that the whirling pickaxe took, arose, like a naiad's babe, this beauteous land of ours!

Connecticut To Calicut

As for our culture, what more proof of it do you want than the fact that we are to be found everywhere? From far away Connecticut to our own Calicut, you can meet our nationals prospering, nevertheless retaining an essential homogeneity. (It is believed that this distinction in culture is due to the consumption of cocoanut oil, which is our exclusive cooking medium; no other nation in all the world does likewise!).

We have our own literature, which is, of course, second to none. The names of Ezhuthachan, Kunjan Nambiar, Kumaran Asan and Vallathol are names to be conjured with We have a language which is like no other in the world. Malayalam is no weak hybrid tongue; it does not go back to Sanskrit as many Indian languages do; originally Malayalam was spoken by the immortal devas, and hence its angelic beauty and the difficulty in learning it.

We have our own exclusive school of music and art. Kathakali, that ancient and now world-renowned mimetic dance-drama, is absolutely ours and absolutely unparalleled in its graceful movements and its exquisite costumes and make-up. We have all the extant religions of the world adequately represented; we are Hindus and Muslims, we are Christians and Buddhists. Distinctive are our customs and manners, ethics and morals (not to mention our outlook on life). We have very time-honoured customs going back to the Stone Age, and some of them exist even to-day.

Our matriarchal system is the only one of its kind in the civilized world, whereby you treat your nephews like your sons, and care a fig for your real sons! Equality among the sexes is better recognized, since our men and women wear white dhoties which are interchangeable (a great convenience to a married couple), and not like the West, where men jump into tubes and women put their limbs into loose skirts. What is more, we are a nation of people who bathe every day.

Pan-Malay Bloc

Economically we are a well-balanced nation. We have the greatest rubber plantations of the East—or of the West. And our coir industry has already captured the world market. We have all the necessary metals including gold and iron and thorium in our country, most of them as yet uncharted and undiscovered (some are a closely guarded secret); but expert geological opinion is that deep down in the Western Ghats all the 92 elements exist in pure crystalline form, waiting for our young scientists to dig and scoop up. The land is very productive—Parasuram took care of that in the beginning—and we have huge plans for the development of agriculture. Our industries are legion and are soon expected to multiply.

> **Our contributor stakes a claim for the creation of a sovereign independent state out of the western coast of India. He asserts that, viewed from any angle, the Malayalees form a separate nation.**

Politically, Malistan is bound to be a sound and self-sufficient state. As soon as we wrest this slice from India and become a full-fledged nation, we shall conclude 99-year treaties with Pakistan, Dravidastan, Bang-i-Islam, Hindustan and the sundry other states-to-be. We shall also conclude pacts with the Union of South Africa, and Ceylon, and the liberated Malaya, Siam and Java At the very first suspicion of aggression we shall call upon our compatriots and co-nationalists abroad and form a Pan-Malay bloc which shall be a fortress against all greedy hands.

It must here be stated that we have no imperialist desires, and I hereby guarantee complete non-interference with foreign powers. We are not worried about libensraum for our teeming millions; all we have to do if we are short of space is to send a petition to our Patron Saint Parasuram and get him to throw another pickaxe! What we want is to be left alone; that inalienable right of every civilized individual must ever so many times be the more respected when a whole nation of 12 (or 20) million clamour for it. Talk not to us in mournful numbers about the old-world, basically absurd and already exploded ideals of unity and co-operation and association.

Article Of Faith

Associate—with whom? With alien people? With the people of Madras? Or the Deccan? Better to mingle with the New Zealand Maoris or the Zulus or the Icelanders; better is death than liberty, better destruction than Malistan! Deny us Malistan and you deny us life! It is the very breath of our existence, as sunlight to plants and moonlight to poets. We shall no more allow our culture and civilization to be contaminated by contact with alien races and alien ideologies.

Malistan as an independent sovereign state has infinite potentialities. When once we grab for ourselves the opportunity for giving full and free expression to our national personality, you will see the people of Malistan forging ahead, setting the pace for the rest of the world. We shall grow more food, eat more fruits and buy more national savings certificates (Malistan variety). We shall travel less and lighter, since we propose to keep ourselves to ourselves. A 15-year plan for Malistan is already in the embryonic stage, and when those fifteen action-packed, pseudo-revolutionary years are past, you shall find in this great nation everlasting peace and happiness, which will be a monument for all time to the wisdom and foresight of the originators of this divine programme Let posterity be the Judge!

Don't for one moment think that we are not going to get our Malistan; it is an article of faith and a sacred pledge with us of Kerala. Besides, I shall shout from house tops, preach at roadsides, croon in bathrooms, and orate from soapbox platforms; I will go on demanding Malistan until, in God's good time, the mighty forces of our Fatherland, spiritual and temporal, will rise as one man and seize the juicy slice of Malabar for our own exclusive use. Hurrah for Malistan!!

THEY REPORT THE WAR

By J. H. B. PEEL

An Indian philosopher once remarked that if a man were to live long enough he would come to take all things for granted which is just the way we accept the daily war news, that streams from the battle-fronts to our breakfast table.

Backbone of Britain's war news are the official communiques from the various Headquarters. These communiques, written by professional fighting men, are bald statements of facts. It is the war correspondents—then men who bring back the news—who clothe the facts in flesh and blood, and who provide those vivid descriptions of heroism which lend human interest to the terse, matter-of-fact, official phrases.

In this war leading British and Allied newspapers and news agencies are allowed to send a certain number of correspondents to the various fronts.

Correspondents with the Army, Navy and R. A. F. all wear uniform, with a green shoulder flash bearing the words "British War Correspondent."

These British journals who bring back the war news sometimes write anonymously, and often endure many of the dangers, without enjoying any of the rewards, of the fighting men. Their sacrifices have been heavy. More than 20 of them have died on active service; many have been captured—notably, Edward Ward, the B. B. C.'s special correspondent in Libya; and scores have been wounded or suffered grim privations.

I have met Maurice Browne, somewhere at sea with the Fleet, who spent five days alone on a raft, waiting for something to turn up; Gordon Young, who dared dive-bombers and snipers to get news from Burma; and young Peter Duffield, an Australian, who roamed the Libyan desert for stories of frontline encounters.

But my most vivid impression of a typical British war correspondent goes back to the dark days of Dunkirk, when it was my duty to log the little ships as they limped home. In one ship I saw a correspondent calmly typing his story, with two fingers blown off by a bomb splinter, and his right eye swathed in bandages. The clatter of his typewriter reached me above the throb of the engines. I learned afterwards that he had actually swum ashore in order to interview men waiting on the beaches.

Britain's war correspondents have a fine tradition of service behind them. Many eminent men have been in their ranks. Winston Churchill was once a special war correspondent, as was Cecil Rhodes, the Marquis of Dufferin, and Mr. L. S. Amery, the Secretary of State for India.

It was a British war correspondent, moreover, who during the South African war achieved what is perhaps the greatest scoop in journalism. Cycling through the Boer lines he actually slipped into Mafeking when it was being so heavily besieged that the War Office knew nothing of what was happening inside it. This war correspondent then slipped back to Capetown and was able to telegraph a despatch of 10,000 words.

To-day, war correspondents are indeed in the frontline. On D-Day a B.B.C. reporter was actually dropped behind the German lines with the rest of a parachute unit. For three days he was hunted by the enemy and the B.B.C. lost contact with him. But on the fourth he managed to get through to London, and the story of what he had seen and endured under fire made one of the epics of modern journalism. Without such men we should know nothing of day-to-day life in the field and of the supreme individual effort with redeems warfare from mere sordid horror.

And so when next you read a three-line war message from a British source, think of the dangers, the cost, the effort, and the skill that have gone to the gathering, the transmitting, and the printing of it Each nation has its own methods of work, and each is doing a job of good work.

"What are the duties of a Knight of the Garter?"

"Dunno! But I should imagine they are fairly elastic".

"I can't see the use of the hyphenated names."

"Except that it does give the owner a certain dash."

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TARGET FOR TO-NIGHT

By Squadron Leader A. C. H. Purthrey

It is about four o'clock in the afternoon at an R.A.F. heavy bomber station in Britain. In one of the buildings on the airfield, a room is gradually filling up with young men who, eight hours later, will be bombing an industrial city in the heart of Germany.

They sit down, some round a large, shiny table, and some on rows of chairs all of which face a small dais at the end of the room. Over this dais, on the wall, is a large map of northern Europe. Across it, runs a strip of tape leading from the home airfield outside to Brunswick, some 450 miles away and 120 miles west of Berlin. On another wall, hangs a large white square like a small cinema screen.

A few of the men are wearing some part or other of their flying kit. Some of them are chattering and smoking; others just sit there silently, gazing at their note-books.

A door near the dais opens, and seven officers come in, headed by the Station Commander. With him is the Squadron Commander, and then, in a bunch, the Meteorological Officer, the Wireless Officer, the Intelligence Officer, the Navigation Officer and the Armament Officer. The Meteorological Officer used to be a civilian, and is now a Flight Lieutenant, but he has nevertheless remained, quite simply, the "met man."

Stiff Job

The room now becomes silent. The Squadron Commander begins to speak:

"Well, as you can all see, the target is Brunswick".

"I'm coming with you to-night myself, and I want everyone to put in just that extra bit of effort. Altogether, there'll be about 600 aircraft on Brunswick, where we're after the airframe and engineering factories. They're priority factories, and you're going to hear how important they are from the Intelligence Officer in a minute. There is certain to be a fairly large number of fighters to look out for to-night, though I think we may fox the ones from Hanover for some time. The fighters 'll do their damnest to keep you away, but they've never succeeded yet, and I very much doubt if they will to-night. But Brunswick is a stiff job, and it doesn't do to forget it. It's tricky bombing, especially if you haven't been there before. Well, that's about all. I won't keep you any more for the moment. And now we'll hear what Flight Lieutenant Smith has to say."

The Squadron Commander sits down, nodding at the "met man" as he does so. The latter steps forward, and begins:

"Well, now, going out: first, there's no moon, which is a comfort. You're going to get a fairly strong head-wind nearly all the way. Practically due east, it'll blow. But it shouldn't rise to gale strength, so it probably won't bother you too much. But you'll have to keep going pretty steadily to get there on time."

The "met man" turns to the map behind him, and taps the Zuider Zee with his pencil.

That's All!

"Here," he continues, "you might have got some electrical storms. So, as you see, the route has been planned to avoid them. Now, cloud: it'll be clear over the North Sea, but from the Dutch frontier onward there'll be 8 to 10/10ths with tops at 12,000. Over Brunswick itself, it should be getting patchy, but you shouldn't rely on this. Anyway there'll be the markers. Now, coming back; this'll be easy, until you get back here. By then, you can expect fairly low cloud. But it shouldn't be too low for landing, and there'll be no fog. Any questions?"

One of the Sergeant pilots at the back of the room:

"D'you think there'll be any icing, sir?"

"Not if you don't get over the Zuider Zee, and probably not then. You'll be above the clouds the whole way, you know."

"Right, sir".

The "met man" seats himself, and his place is taken, with hardly a pause, by the Navigation Officer.

"The route over Holland we've had to alter, as you've seen. There's nothing unusual, really, until we get there."

He points on the map to a dot.

"Here, you're going to have to go south, because we've got to avoid Hanover—naturally—and also Hildesheim, where they've reinforced the flak. So you'll be coming in this way to Brunswick, over this town, which doesn't matter, except for a searchlight or two. If you keep to the usual cruising speed—keeping the head-wind in mind at the same time—you should get to the target dead on time, and that time for the first wave, is 00.05 precisely. Five minutes past mid-night. The Pathfinders will have been there already, of course, so there'll be nothing to worry about, even if the cloud is 10/10ths. I will give further details to the navigators themselves when we've finished in here."

Wireless Silence

He makes way for the Armament Officer, whose speech lasts only a few minutes. The latter talks about the mixed loads of 1,000 pounders—high explosive—and incendiaries; how many blockbusters are going to be carried and how the fusing is to be done. He also explains why certain parts of the target are to receive certain loads. As he concludes, attention centres itself on the Wireless Officer, who puts particular stress into his opening sentence:

"I want to remind you again, please, that wireless silence absolutely must be maintained over enemy territory. I know you all know the call signs if you get into trouble, but I think I'd better go over them."

He does so, and then proceeds:

"That's that. To go on—if there's any change in the weather, which isn't expected, as you've heard, you'll be told. One last "don't"—do not, please, start calling up every second even if, when you get back here, the cloud does seem a bit low. You've heard it's going to be, and so there it is. But don't call up unless you really must. Try and make it yourselves. Unless, of course, it gets really very bad. That's all."

Squadron Leader Jones, the Intelligence Officer, calls out from the dais for someone to draw the curtains. The epidiascope, a kind of magic lantern, throws an enlarged and simplified map of Brunswick on the screen.

"The airframe and engineering factories at Brunswick", he begins, "are all priority ones, and I'm sure you will realise, therefore, what a very important attack to-night's is. The Germans need every machine they can lay their hands on—more so now than ever—and we've got to stop them getting them. Brunswick has developed its factories fairly recently, but it's now become an extremely important centre of Germany's aircraft and engineering industries. They make aero-engines there, as well as air frames, and aircraft components of all kinds."

His pointer and its shadow make a V, the apex of which moves about on the screen as he draws attention to various groups of buildings.

Hit 'em Hard!

"A really heavy attack to-night will do a great deal to prevent them making any kind of come-back in the air. Quite apart from the strain in manpower we're putting them to. As regards the Brunswick factories, the Muehlen-Industrie A. G. is particularly important—that's the airframe place. Some of you will be going for the railway station.

He pauses for a moment, and the pointer now traces out three sides of a square, passing through the outskirts of Brunswick.

"The flak will be at its most dangerous over these positions here. That's why the bombing run is to be taken the same way as you come in."

The pointer draws an imaginary line through the middle of the missing side of the square.

"You can see that it isn't an easy target from the flak point of view, but if you come up as I suggest, it shouldn't be too bad, really. You must keep a sharp watch for fighters, because this approach will only delay them a little, and they are very strong at Hanover. But you'll probably be away before they get there in full strength. On the way out, you'll have to pass fairly close to Hanover, but the flak shouldn't bother you unduly. It'll only be a question of a few minutes. Well, I think that's about all. Any questions?"

Silence.

The lights are turned up, and the Squadron Commander rises to his feet. He turns to the Station Commander:

"Do you want to say anything, sir?"

"No, thanks. But—I say, chaps, hit 'em hard, won't you?"

This photo shows the "briefing" of a bomber flight to Berlin. The Wing-Commander (shirt-clad) has just read the operations order for the night, giving all the information he can about target and likely opposition. The Station Intelligence Officer (on his left) is adding his quota of information for the benefit of the crews of the bombers which will later take off for Berlin. The crews are noting what he says and checking on the maps in front of them, while one navigator on his left is noting information about routes home from a notice board in the operations room.

After briefing, bomber pilots crowd into the lorries that take them to their aircraft.

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